The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 106 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th	May	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th	,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
5th	June	Moolton	10000	..	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	..	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Kalyan	9000	..	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okumoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru ...	Y. Nakano ..	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K. Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona ..	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta ..	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta ..	5415	..	12th June
City of Birmingham ..	7497	12th June	..
City of Lahore ..	6947	16th June	..

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	6..	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST.*, FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS,

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 7th May		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 10th May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Passengers only)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 7th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday, 6th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 14th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, on or about 20th May, 1915, via Suez Canal. Special fare: one class only. Limited Accommodation.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th May, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing 13

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	London	San Francisco
Harbin	Lyons	Shanghai
Hong Kong	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientain
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates. SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 60, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 1484

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 612

WANTED.

WANTED—INSURANCE CANVASSERS Monthly guarantee Rs. 5,000 worth business. Pay Rs. 40. Apply CHIEF AGENTS, Northern Circars Life Office, Naldanga, Jessore. 605

WANTED—A NURSE to take charge of two children, aged six & eight respectively. Must act as a companion to them. A decent knowledge of English is necessary. A Hindu will be preferred. For terms, etc., apply immediately to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 598

WELL EDUCATED highly competent Hindu youth wants correspondence work morning or evening will suit convenient time good reference Law terms. Apply to G. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 606

WANTED one TEMPORARY ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT on Rs. 175 per mensem.

The applicant must be a fully trained draughtsman with at least 10 years' actual experience in the preparation of Architectural drawings, and must be capable of preparing finished drawings from rough sketches, working and contract drawings, half inch and full size details. He must also possess a thorough knowledge of Building Construction, Architectural History and Design.

Application in the candidate's own handwriting giving full particulars of past experience together with copies only of 3 recent testimonials should be sent to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, not later than 15th May, 1915.

No travelling allowance will be paid to the successful candidate for joining the appointment. 603

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—

1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once, shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.

Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement work and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.

Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 179

WANTED.

WANTED smart GOANESE BUTLER for sundry work. High references required—Apply with copies of testimonials to PRIVATE SECRETARY, Datia. 181

WANTED BUYERS for Best Steam Coal direct or through Brokers. Apply to BARRETT & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay. 617

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Silver and Electroplate Dept. Only those with previous experience need apply. 618 TREACHER & CO.

WANTED—A qualified HINDU TUTOR. Salary according to fitness.—Apply stating age and full particulars to INSPECTOR EDUCATION, Datia, C. I. 182

A Graduate as a HEAD MASTER for the Islamia School, Bareilly. Trained will be preferred. For further particulars apply to S. M. ABDUL WADOOD, Nala, Bareilly. 183

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 184

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED, by young Englishman, nice airy furnished room with electric light and fan and bath central position, private entrance desirable. Apply to Box No. 335 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 604

WANTED a gentleman as a PARTNER in an earning and profitable concern, Security necessary. Apply personally between 9 and 11 a.m. to:—
MR. AWASTHI,
Moos Building Room, No. 18/20,
1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road. 616

RS. 3,000—LOAN, WANTED. Security shares in an English Joint Stock Company, whose assets and business are in India. Good terms and interest. No brokers desired. Only principals should write in confidence to Box No. 336 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 609

TO LOAN Rs. 10,000 against first mortgage of Bombay property.
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Banker,
Keekabhoy Buildings,
Near Grant Road Tram Terminus Bombay No. 7. 587

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality an Officer for drafting the Rules and Bye-laws of the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 100 P. M. for a period of four months. The period may however be extended to six months.

2. Only those who have experience of Municipal work need apply.

3. Applications will be received by the undersigned with copies of testimonials, if any, up to the 15th of May 1915.

NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office.
Poona, 4th May, 1915.

WANTED Sergeants for the Calcutta Foot Police on pay of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by biennial increments of Rs. 5 and free quarters. Must be European of good character and not above 25 years of age.

Wanted also some temporary Sergeants on Rs. 100 for the duration of the war. Must be European and age not to exceed 45.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received at the Police Head Quarters, Lall Bazar, by Superintendent W. COOK, before whom applicants should appear in person, if possible.

R. CLARKE,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, 28th April, 1915. 193

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE.—Complete outfit for an I. A. R. Officer. Cheap. For particulars please address to Box No. 337 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 615

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 279

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN KHAN HOTEL, room available. Apply KHAN. 570

TO BE LET.—a very convenient Bunglow at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M. Petit Bungalow, Girgaum. M. G. D. 573

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

CHOWPATTY—Splendid sea view, airy groundfloor of bungalow, large compound, electric fittings. Hindus only. Apply SHANKERLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College. 594

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PIROSHA PESTONJI MISTRY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure (called Plot A) situate lying and being at Khetwady Main Road without the Fort in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 490.33 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2127, New No. 9227 Old Survey No. 842, New Survey No. 7385, and bounded on or towards the East by a proposed private Road forty (40) feet wide and beyond it by the property of the Lessor on or towards the West by the property of Dr. V. D. Gidh on or towards the North by Plot B formerly belonging to the Lessor but intended to be demised or already demised to the Lessee and on or towards the South by the moiety now belonging to Byramji Pallonji Ellavia of the withinmentioned private Road thirty (30) feet wide leading to and opening upon Khetwady Main Road and beyond it by the property formerly of Jehangir Manecki Contractor but now of Byramji Pallonji Ellavia and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1896 (4) Street No. 1710 Khetwady Main Road.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1915.
MULLA & MULLA.,
614 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of May, 1915, at 3 o'clock, (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the Resolutions for accepting the resignation of Messrs. Tapidas Varajdas and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in terms of their letter dated the 30th April, 1915, and appointing in their place Messrs. Morarbhai Vijbhukhandad and Co., as the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company and for making consequential amedments and other alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company and for increasing the capital of the Company from the reduced capital of Rs. 1,80,000 divided into 1800 shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 7 lakhs by the issue of 5,200 new shares of Rs. 100 each and for allotting the said new shares, will be proposed and if passed by the requisite majority, the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting.

The Resolutions so to be proposed at the meeting may be inspected at the Regis Office of the Company.

Bombay, 30th day of April, 1915.
By order of the Board,
TAPIDAS VARAJDAS & Co.,
610 Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOMTIBAI, widow of Damodar Verji, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

VASANJI DAMODAR BENGALI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at New Hanuman Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 10th date of April, 1915.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. 22

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 5th May, 1915. 608

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Full-time Tuberculosis Officer to collect data re the prevalence of Tuberculosis in Bombay. Candidates must be fully qualified and have some experience of Tuberculosis Work. Inclusive salary Rs. 300 per month.

Apply by letter only with original testimonials before 10th May 1915 to:—

The JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES & TREASURERS.
Sanitary Institute,
574 Princess Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 55, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND TASTEFUL HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of very rich tasteful and high class up-to-date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie and Dewjee Canjee grand ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., at Florence House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Florence House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, (near Taj Mahal Hotel, Fort), the very rich artistic and high class quite up-to-date household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge Mackenzie and Dewji Canjee consisting of sliding dining table for 15 men and chairs large size glass back sideboard, dinner-waggons and dumbwaiters, meatsafes, drawing-room rich plate glass shelf cabinets, elegant mirror cabinets, corner cabinets, 1 grand ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich Genoa velvet lined drawing room suite, very lovely glass decorated drawing room screen drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, music Canterbury, writing and office tables and chairs, teapoys and centre tables English rich door curtains, single and double Iron and Brass double bedsteads, very richly carved and decorated teak and blackwood bedstead, by Wimbridge, single and double hand painted almiras, rich hand-painted vases and jars, fancy low and easy and lady chairs, bedroom sofas, lady's secretariat, English palm stands, silver cabinet lined rich satin, lot of cane Singapore furniture, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, rich glass, crockery and platedware China and choir matting, etc., etc.

The property of H. A. H. Payne, Esq. Solicitor of Messrs. Payne and Co. proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman, 1 N. S. U. Motor Cycle 2 1/2 h. p. single cylinder, fixed engine, magneted ignition, in perfect running order.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE
BOMBAY.

BY GENERAL REQUEST

MISS GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA

Will give another CONCERT on
Friday 7th May 1915
at 9-30 p. m.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2 & Re. 1.

Bookings and Tickets at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

From the Palace & Palladium, London.

THE BRIGHT AND BREEZY ONES.

Edwin Emmeline
BRETT AND ORFORD
BRETT AND ORFORD
BRETT AND ORFORD

In another bright and breezy musica skit:—

"MIXED BATHING"

Brett has another great Chorous Song: 'Whoop, Let's do it Again.

BOMBARDING PRZEMYSL ! !

War Films of special interest by Pathe's opera or who was wounded in his zeal to supply the wants of patrons of the Excelsior.

WIFFLES' TWO ENGAGEMENTS

Wiffles' latest and best laughter raiser.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915

Description of the Great English Race from start to finish.

Even more exciting and thrilling than last year.

EXCELSIOR FOR COOLNESS AND COMFORT.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO
ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy—
   Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co
BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GRAND GALA NIGHT

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MISS PEGGY PARIS
the talented comedienne.
To be seen at the piano
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
in a budget of new and topical songs.
In addition
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
OUR EXCLUSIVE CINEMA
A magnificent stage-life drama
"WITH EYES OF LOVE"
Splendid acting, superb mounting, exciting fire scenes, a story of more than ordinary interest
"POSTPONED DEPARTURE"—comedy.
OUR WAR & TOPICAL GAZETTE.
"WIFE OF HIS CHOICE"—screaming comic.
SATURDAY, MAY 8th, at 6-30
Opening debut of
SISTERS CASTELLO
the Tangoists.
MDLE. BARTELE
marvellous lady juggler.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
in aid of
The Women's Branch, War Relief Fund,
NAVAL BRANCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer
SUPPORTED BY
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The Famous American Prima Donna and
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer.

The season will commence on Saturday, May 15th, not on Saturday the 8th as originally advertised. Miss Roshanara sends her greetings and regrets the delay which is due to the party's unavoidably late sailing from Colombo.

TWO SHOWS DAILY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

THE SKATING RINK.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH.
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 5.

The tone of the cotton market appears to have steadied up a little to-day in other wards, the nerves of our speculators have recovered somewhat from the sudden shock which was apparently administered to their highly sensitive organizations whatever the prime cause might have been. There has been no reason whatever for the sudden recovery of about Rs. 5 per candy, for the conditions, both political and economical, are not a whit better or worse than yesterday so far as India is concerned. On the Home exchanges it is hard to say what is transpiring. During the recent upward run in prices immense purchases were known to have been made on foreign account, it being generally surmised for investment. And it was believed that about two million bales, both of "spot" and future, were locked up for good in this way at a price which averaged up fairly cheap as things go. The unexpected, however, very often happens, and it may be the foreign division "switched" and are quietly now taking the profits, which factor would easily account for the prevailing weakness at home. Of course as the market continued to move up, realising was also at the same time fairly heavy, but the buying influence has all along remained sufficiently strong to cope with it and a bit to spare. In fact at times brokers were forced to adfit they had considerable difficulty in completing their buying orders. The trend of the market within the next day or two will suffice to give us out here a fair indication as to what has been the immediate cause of the temporary slump, for, outside of some obscure pending political upheaval, there is no reason whatever for this display of weakness, except for reasons which we have held all along the line, that reactions must of necessity occur at almost stated intervals brought about by heavy profit taking. It is now very generally admitted by the trade, that there is nothing to prevent the staple reaching its normal economic value, and no measures imposed by the British Government will ever effect the situation to such an extent as to cause a sustained drop in prices.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		6,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, Sales of East Indian ..		....
,, Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans		5.50d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.90d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July ..	9.84
,, ,,	Oct. ..	10.21
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.86
,, ,,	Oct. ..	10.23
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.67
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.97

(Yesterday's prices have been confirmed to bde correct.)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.59	5.40
June-July	5.56	5.48
July-Aug.	5.62	5.52
Oct.-Nov.	5.78	5.71
Jan.-Feb.	5.86	5.78
March-April	5.92	5.84
May-June	5.98	5.90

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.49	5.42
June-July	5.56	5.49
July-Aug.	5.62	5.54
Oct.-Nov.	5.79	5.71
Jan.-Feb.	5.86	5.78
Feb.-Mar.	—	5.82
March-April	5.92	5.84
May-June	5.98	5.92

MANCHESTER.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Tone of Manchester market is easier and irregular.

CLOTH.

There are miscellaneous orders of Cloth for India.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Good Bengal M. G.		4.05
F. G. ,, ,, ...		4.20
Fine ,, ,, ...		4.35
Good Oomra ,, ...		4.45
F. G. ,, ,, ...		4.60
Fine ,, ,, ...		4.75
Good M. G. Oomra		4.45
Fine ,, ,, ...		4.75
Good Broach		4.90
F. G. ,, ...		5.05
Fine ,, ...		5.20

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/8
Discount, bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞%
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½%
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½%
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4⅝%
Interest day to day loans	1½%
,, 7 day market loans	2 %

£75,000 has been released.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	21,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	23,000
Futures at New York July	10.06
Previous closing price..	9.93
Futures at New York October ..	10.38
Previous closing price	10.30
Spot Cotton at New York	10.30
Previous price	10.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.25
Previous price	9.37
Futures at New Orleans July	9.86
Previous price	9.72
Futures at New Orleans October ..	10.15
Previous price	10.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars	50½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. May-June Steady	65½
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June Steady.	64¾
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June Steady	64

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—April-May Buyers	63¾
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June value	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May	57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), June-July Paid.	51/9

London, May 3rd.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Paid (Delayed In transmission)	55

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Nominal.	£7 12 6

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	88
Hard Spelter	50
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % ,, Liverpool	£16

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. According to quality. Duty paid.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	19/9
July	19/4½
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½
Tone of Sugar—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May. 5.

There was a distinct recovery in prices this morning and rates rose Rs. 4-5 above the lowest point touched yesterday. The tone of the market is steady.

In the afternoon there was a further advance of Rs. 2 due to stronger advices from Home.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May, 213.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, May, 184.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 156.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April 249½.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal, January, 179½.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	245	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ..	211	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	176	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	168	154	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	196	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	193	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	190	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	187	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	184	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	182	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	211/2	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	193/4	May 25'15
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	199/0	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	216	Do.
M. G. Compta. ..	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	133	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	186	..	..	July 1915
Do.	211/2	..	..	Jan. 191

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th May, 1915:—

Cotton	24,653 Bales.
Wheat	59 917 cwts.
Linseed	19,521 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,646 ,,
Ginjellyseed	505 ,,
Poppyseed	347 ,,
Groundnuts	4,065 ,,
Castorseed	4,924 ,,
Rice	21,814 ,,
Myrabolams	2,198 ,,
Cottonseed	5,367 ,,
Gram	13,522 ,,
Joowar	8,081 ,,
Maize	8 ,,
Barley	881 ,,

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1914-15	1913-14	Difference
Khandesh	232,003	440,012	—208,004
Central India ..	142,593	212,597	—70,004
Barsi & Nagar. ..	140,284	257,331	—117,047
Berar	407,821	469,242	—61,421
Central Provinces ..	202,869	279,691	—76,822
Dhollera	124,798	226,090	—101,292
Broach	197,998	287,736	—89,738
Compta & Dharwar ..	68,547	102,486	—33,939
Westerns	60,533	42,592	Pl. 17,441
United Provinces ..	348,660	477,137	—128,477
Rajputana	54,366	119,764	—65,398
Sind	83,791	55,791	Pl. 28,000
Persian	689	783	94
American	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian	539	1,269	— 730
Other sorts	1,090	716	pl. 374
Total	2,067,081	2,977,117	—910,036

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed. Ready	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward	Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-5-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat	Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Ready	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt. nominal.
Forward	Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts	Rs. 28, B. T. per cwt.
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed, Ready	Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Bold White 85 per cent,	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy. nominal.
Black Katni	Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar	Rs. 44-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d. May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-1-6d. June.
Do. 4 Months ready	1s. 4½d.
France 3 m-s. do	173½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133
Do. Shanghai	170½
60 d-s. Yokohama	149

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24.10-6
Australian do	24-5-6
Bombay do	24-3-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-6
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-12-6

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May. 5.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood somewhat steady to-day and a slight recovery in rates was recorded during the course of the day. Business done in Tata Iron and Steel shares was limited but the tendency was strong.

In Mill shares Davids improved to Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 417½ closed at Rs. 422½ Standards declined to Rs. 772½ x. d. in the morning but rallied to Rs. 787½ x. d. at the close.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,130 to Rs. 1,145.

Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,895 at the opening but advanced to Rs. 1,917½ at the close.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,500.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,610.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 59½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Company Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 219 for cash.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were quoted at Rs. 101½ and Deferred at Rs. 19⅝.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 920 and Rs. 922½.

Katni Cement and Ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 86½.

Port Cannings were in demand at Rs. 790.

Tata Hydro Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 1,107½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes were done in the vicinity of Rs. 93¼ (clean pieces.) 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99¾ (long dated)

THE BOMBAY BANKING CO., LTD.

REPORT OF THE LIQUIDATOR.

The Bombay Banking Company Limited closed its doors on 7th October 1913. On the same day an application was made by one of the Creditors, the Pioneer Bank Limited, to the High Court to take the Bank into liquidation.

The final order for the winding up of the Bank was passed by the High Court on 1st November, 1913.

For making recoveries from debtors at the Branches, the Liquidator with the Court's sanction appointed Pleaders of recognised standing to act as his Attorneys at respective branches, to superintend the work of realisation and to file suits against debtors from whom no recovery was likely to be effected out of Court.

Proceedings were taken against persons to whom fraudulent preference was given by the late Manager, S. K. Kothavle, and a sum of Rs. 10,457-8-11 has been recovered from them. Steps are also being taken against those who are not willing to refund such amounts fraudulently received from the late Manager.

In view of the fact that the assets of the Bank, were not sufficient to meet in full the claim of the creditors, the contributories were called upon to pay uncalled calls and the arrears if any of the called calls and the recovery in this direction has amounted to Rs. 20,242 up to now.

With the sanction of the Court four Directors of the Bank, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the late Mr. G. B. Rele, and Messrs. V. B. Scman and V. V. Ranade have been absolved from their liability to the Bank on their paying Rs. 2,37,000 to the Official Liquidator. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna has further returned all the securities he had received from the Bank to the Official Liquidator, and agreed to stand as an ordinary creditor for the money due to him from the Bank.

The Liquidator is hopeful to recover more than a lakh of rupees from the remaining assets of the Bank.

The 3½ per cent. Government Paper of the face value of Rs. 5,15,000 which the Liquidator has in his hand yields a monthly income of Rs. 1,500 or thereabout in the shape of interest, and the Liquidator has not to spend at present for the upkeep of the staff at Bombay and Branches, more than Rs. 1,000 a month.

The list of the creditors of the Bank has been prepared and submitted to the Court. His Lordship the Chamber Judge has appointed the 19th day of June 1915 for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims which are disputed by the Liquidator.

When the list of creditors is completely settled by the Court the Liquidator will apply to the Court for sanction for a distribution of the first dividend of at least annas four in a rupee.

Misappropriations by the Bank's late Manager having been discovered from the Bank's books, on information to the Police the Manager S. K. Kothavle and his nephew Malhar Ganesh were arrested, and tried before the High Court Criminal Sessions of January 1915, and were convicted and sentenced to 5 and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

It was found that the Manager had removed some articles belonging to the Wai Motor Company, the effects of which were transferred by the Manager to the Bank, with the assistance of his two nephews Malhar and Govind. The Liquidator gave information of this to the Wai Police. They were thereupon arrested and placed before the First Class Magistrate at Wai, who convicted them and sentenced Malhar and Govind to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Kothavle to one year's rigorous imprisonment, in addition to the sentence he was then undergoing for a different charge brought and proved against him by one Buxi Mir Sadrudin Khan.

Doctors indorse it.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation. D 15

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

Thunderstorms occurred in Burma, Assam, Orissa and South Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall reported are:—Maymyo one and a half inches, Tezpur and False Point one, Cuttack three and Mysore one. Temperature has fallen over a greater part of the country and is now below the normal in Bihar and Orissa, but still high in Northwest India.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Cloud has decreased and skies are to-day almost clear. Humidity continues in excess at Delhi. Temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity remains above the average in the eastern half of the division. Temperature during the day has fallen and is now generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar coast and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity has increased in Cutch and at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature is above the average at Rajkot and Indore; night temperature is also in excess in West Central India and at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue moderately clouded in the western districts but have cleared elsewhere. The air continues damper in the eastern half of the division. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now below the average at Raipur; minimum temperature is in excess at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.22" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased at Poona and Sholapur. Temperature has fallen and is now slightly below the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Some thundershowers are reported from Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few dust or thunderstorms have also occurred in the Central Provinces, Central India West, the south Bombay Deccan and on the south Malabar coast but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Colombo records a heavy fall of 2.59" with a rough sea. Conditions are unsettled in Sind, the south-west Punjab, Cutch and Kathiawar. Seas have become slight at Karachi and Dwarka.

Isolated thundershowers are likely in the Peninsula and possibly in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	97.1	81.6	61	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th) ..	103.1	89.8	24	..	4.43	—0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	115.8	83.6	42	..	0.95	—0.76
Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore ..	109.3	82.4	42	..	5.26	1.47
Hissar ..	110.7	81.9	47	..	3.89	..
Ambala ..	101.9	81.1	58	..	5.49	—3.43
Delhi ..	98.3	79.0	54	..	12.10	8.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	100.4	81.2	68	..	8.17	6.35
Mainpuri ..	97.1	78.2	60	..	4.71	2.18
Jhansi ..	103.7	82.8	36	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore ..	96.4	77.9	70	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad ..	100.1	77.8	64	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	117.3	83.2	36	..	1.17	—0.12
Karachi ..	88.7	81.1	82	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer ..	109.5	88.4	34	..	3.70	2.16
Jaipore ..	111.5	79.1	28	..	3.68	2.04
Kotah ..	112.8	89.4	28	..	5.93	4.63
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	101.2	78.4	31	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka ..	87.5	80.3	84	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval ..	83.0	80.3	89	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot ..	110.2	76.9	64	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para ..	103.8	75.8	79	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat ..	95.2	79.5	71	..	0.53	0.44
Ahmedabad ..	108.8	77.6	47	..	0.33	—0.10
Deesa ..	110.7	78.2	66	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch ..	109.8	80.2	42	..	4.69	3.77
Indore ..	107.7	80.6	46	..	2.89	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	105.9	70.3	40	..	3.93	1.07
Saugor ..	105.8	79.6	20	..	3.70	1.08
Hoshangabad ..	111.1	83.6	27	..	5.11	3.19
Khandwa ..	111.0	83.6	41	..	3.15	1.84
Akola ..	111.1	82.7	31	..	5.0	3.33
Amraoti ..	110.3	80.8	30	0.03	4.82	2.50
Nagpur ..	107.4	76.8	48	..	6.11	2.99
Chanda ..	100.5	84.0	60	..	6.14	2.66
Raipur ..	101.5	76.6	59	0.01	3.89	0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.9	81.5	76	..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri ..	89.9	80.7	70	..	0.88	—0.01
Mormugao ..	92.3	82.0	69	..	2.03	—0.08
Karwar ..	90.4	80.2	70	..	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	114.2	80.9	35	..	4.05	3.90
Ahmednagar ..	107.6	78.8	46	..	3.63	1.84
Poona ..	101.6	71.7	66	..	3.39	1.61
Sholapur ..	106.2	77.8	62	..	7.13	4.86
Bijapur ..	103.4	78.3	55	0.01	6.76	4.39
Belgaum ..	92.1	69.5	67	..	6.07	1.90
Ahmedabad ..	106.3	79.1	46	..	5.24	3.47
Nizamabad (Indur).	103.9	79.6	54	..	4.88	2.07
Hyderabad ..	99.9	70.2	67	0.12	5.27	1 98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	92.5	81.3	67	0.03	4.15	—0.93
Calicut ..	90.8	81.9	74	..	16.83	5.27
Cochin ..	91.9	78.6	79	0.01	28.38	10.00
Colombo ..	87.7	77.0	81	2.59	37.84	—1.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.8	80.9	80	..	7.99	0.39
Bellary ..	99.5	68.7	67	0.46	7.07	3.52
Cuddapah ..	102.4	82.1	52	..	9.39	3.96
Madras ..	95.0	77.6	70	0.02	25.49	4.40
Bangalore ..	92.0	64.8	77	0.60	6.52	0.45
Coimbatore ..	99.2	75.9	71	..	8.46	0.69
Trichinopoly ..	104.4	78.8	68	0.05	8.39	—3.2
Negapatam ..	93.8	80.3	70	..	22.22	—8.0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 4th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.733 inches.
Temperature of Air ..	85.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.0 ,,
Dew Point ..	76.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.744 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	4.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	91.2 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	81.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	WNW,S,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind ..	125 Miles

—Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. B-16

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5th.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool

DEPARTURES

May 5th.

Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai
Kirin Maru	Nasaki	Kobe
Heiyo Maru	Nakamura	Kobe
Kasenga	Elford	Calcutta
Connizaro	Smith	Hull

The following vessels have received Port clearances yesterday:—

Steamers	Vita	for	Busreh
,,	Dandolo	for	Calcutta

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Circassia:—The steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th April and called at Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,085 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo, the mails and passengers.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer vita, 1,954 tons, Captain F. R. Commack, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo:—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Colombo and Madras, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, May 5th, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegar	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
C City of Poona	McNeil	E. Nixson & Co
De Z Taisho Maru	Gawn	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur, Nabarmati, Ponini ..... K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
12 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttendels	Curtis	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jersamoor	Barton	Reid Bros.
4 Dandelo	Giacopello	Venice S N Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Leyzell	A. Yule & Co
Buyo Maru	Kamatska	Shaw Wallace & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nour-el-Babr	Nacoda	G. A. Mitchwani
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. & Co
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

May 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona (s) 17 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 185 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 122 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 300 bales wool, L. Gokuldas and Co.; 73 bales wool, D. Nagji; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 70 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 5,500 cwts. wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona (s) 991 cwts. wheat, John Facheri.

Fluent (s) 3,964½ cwts. wheat, John Facheri.

FOR HULL.

Angus (s) 6,000 cwts. myrabolems, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 3,000 cwts. myrabolems, R. Jiabhoy; 550 cwts. myrabolems, K. Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Jersey Moor (s) 1,400 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 2,000 cwts. wheat Ra[illegible] Brothers; 3,400 lbs. cardamoms, J. M. Rahimtula; 12 bales cow hides, P. E. Doyce and [illegible]; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Coutts and Co.; 99½ cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 14 cwts. kachura, Shivjee Khetsi; 100 cwts. turmeric, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 85 cwts. dry ginger, 2 cwts. bees wax, 8 cwts. turmeric

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER MARGIN MONEY ON COTTON.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NANDLAL BHAWANIRAM v. ABUBAKAR ABDUR REHMAN & Co.,

At the resumed vacation sitting of the Court, the following work was disposed of by His Lordship.

This was an urgent motion made by Mr. R. D. Wadia on behalf of the plaintiffs, for the stay or transfer of a suit between the same parties, which was fixed for hearing before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, at 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the motion.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendants to show cause.

Mr. Wadia submitted that his clients had filed a suit in the High Court against the defendants praying for damages from them in respect of a wrongful sale of 105 bales of cotton. The defendants, however, rushed to the small causes court and filed a suit against the plaintiffs, (his clients) claiming Rs. 1375-10-0 as being due by them in respect of the same bales in cotton. Whether right or wrong, his client's suit here was for heavy damages and the same question would be decided here. It was very necessary that the small causes court suit should be stayed. Counsel suggested that the case in the small causes court should be transferred here. The only question between the parties was whether the defendants owed them money or they owed money to the defendants. The bales were sold in August 1914.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that this was not a bona-fide application. The position was this. Against their cotton they made advances. They informed the plaintiffs that if no margin money was sent the cotton would be sold. Afterwards his clients filed a suit in the small causes court in March, and it was two months after that the plaintiffs filed a suit against them in the High Court. The present application was made with the object of delaying the passing of a decree in the small causes court suit. There was no merit either in the case or in this application. If money were deposited in this court, his clients would have no objection to the suit being stayed.

His Lordship ordered that on the defendants (i.e., the plaintiffs in the small causes court suit) depositing Rs. 1375 and costs in the small causes court as security for plaintiff's costs, at the time the suit was called on in the small causes court. The suit to be transferred. If no such amount was deposited the present application to be dismissed with costs.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

KARIMBHOY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD., v. SURAJMAL THAKURDAS.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiffs for the appointment of a receiver of certain cotton bales at present in possession of the plaintiffs. The Hon Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs. He submitted that there were dealings between the parties in respect of cotton bales. The defendants sent cotton to the plaintiffs who pressed it into bales and sold it on the defendant's behalf. Moneys were advanced from time to time by the plaintiffs. There were now in their possession 595 bales of cotton roughly worth Rs. 6,000. As the defendants had not sent any margin money, his clients were entitled to sell the bales, but would require the permission of the Court. Counsel submitted that Mr. Chrystal should be appointed a receiver of these cotton bales with power to sell.

The defendants were absent.

His Lordship appointed Mr. Chrystal, receiver of the bales, with power to sell them by auction. Plaintiffs to be at liberty to bid at the sale. Court's costs in the cause.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th May 1915 was 29.951 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin above.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE AGAUM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Price Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mrs. J. Short, c/o. Bridge Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibannur.

Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills, Ahmedabad.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Over 1,25,000 Members on Register.

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DANCING GIRL'S COMPLAINT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Goklibai, a dancing girl, charged Memon Mahomed Haji Sulleman with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments, clothes and furniture of the collective value of about Rs. 5,000. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai and K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, and Mr. Gadkari were for the defence.

The complainant alleged that the accused, whom she had known for some time, induced her to leave her sister's place and live with him. At his instigation she left her sister's place with all the ornaments, clothes and cash of the collective value of about Rs. 5,000. They lived at Bandra for some time and then he brought her to Bombay, where she got ill. As there was nobody to look after her where they had put up, the accused wanted to place her in the Cama Hospital. Before going to the hospital she handed over to him all the ornaments and wearing apparel she had brought from her sister's house. She remained for some time in the hospital and as she was neglected by the accused she again went to her sister's house. She demanded back the ornaments but the accused put her off, and when she pressed him hard he said he had disposed of most of them as he was in need of money.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He alleged he used to visit the complainant frequently at Kandewadi where she lived with her sister Sundrabai. About the middle of last year the complainant, who professed to have fallen in love with him, proposed that he should marry her. He consented to the arrangement, provided she got the permission of her father, brother etc. All these were furious at the idea and the complainant then suggested that she would go to live with him in spite of her people's wishes. He consented, provided she declared in a Court of law that she had come away of her own free will. Accordingly she left her father's house and came to live with the accused at Bandra and three days later she declared before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate that she had gone to live with the accused voluntarily. Not many days later the complainant's sister Sundrabai complained to the Police, giving a list of the ornaments, and the Police after investigating the case discharged him. On the day that the complainant went to the Cama Hospital she had on her person the ornaments she had brought with her. It was false that she ever gave him the ornaments. She had also taken away her wearing apparel and the furniture belonged to him. After her discharge from the hospital she went to her sister's place and would not come to live with him and fulfil her promise of going through the marriage ceremony with him. He then sent her a letter through his solicitors, calling upon her to come and live with him as his wife or in default to pay damages. Two days after she received that notice, she filed the present complaint. He further alleged that these false and malicious complaints had been filed against him with a view to put pressure on him to escape compliance with the notice he had sent her. He further alleged that the complainant and others had combined to harass and humiliate him.

The Magistrate, delivering his decision, said the prosecution had not called Dr. Mrs. De Monte, who could have been called and whose evidence would have been beyond any attack and who would have undoubtedly thrown some light on the case. Again it must be remembered that the complainant's father, sister and brother and other relatives entertained a feeling of revenge against the accused. Under the circumstances the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged H. E. Staunton, lately manager in Bombay of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris in respect of three sums of money, aggregating Rs. 45,000. Mr. Kirke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, barrister, defended the accused.

The Magistrate framed five charges against the accused, three of criminal breach of trust under section 406 and two of cheating under section 417, and committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

At 2-45 p.m., Mr. J. K. Tarachand on behalf of the accused made an application in the High Court before Mr. Justice Macleod that he should be released on bail.

His Lordship ordered that the accused should be released on bail on payment of Rs. 8,000 in cash and two sureties executing a bond for Rs. 10,000 each.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
		May	h.	m.	ft.	in	May	h.	m.	ft.	in
W.	5	m	3	11	25	3	5	m	9	8	16	11
			4	17a	27	3			10	53a	19	10
TH.	6	m	4	22	24	5	6	m	10	16	18	5
			5	27a	26	6						
FR.	7	m	5	49	24	0	7	m	0	17	19	6
			6	40a	26	0			11	51a	19	5
SAT.	8	m	7	25	24	4	8	m	1	24	18	11
			7	46a	25	10			1	18a	19	6
SUN.	9	m	8	40	25	1	9	m	2	15	18	3
			8	40a	25	9			2	22a	19	10
MO.	10	m	9	28	25	11	10	m	2	55	17	7
			9	21a	25	10			3	13a	19	10
TU.	11	m	10	10	26	7	11	m	3	29	17	0
			9	56a	25	10			3	55a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.		Sunrise		Sunset.	
,,	5 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 2m
,,	6 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 2m
,,	7 (Friday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 3m
,,	8 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 3m
,,	9 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 7m.	,,	7h. 3m
,,	10 (Monday)	,,	6h. 7m.	,,	7h. 4m
,,	11 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 6m.	,,	7h. 4m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd. 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

99/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES FUND.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

In March last, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary of the Schools Committee applied for special sanction as required by law to contribute to the Municipal pensions and gratuities fund so that he might be admitted to the benefit of the pensions fund. His application was supported by the Schools Committee. The Commissioner, in reporting on this letter, stated:—"I regret I cannot recommend that the request be granted. Rule 3 of the Pension Regulations states that the age at which contribution to the Pension Fund will be allowed will be between 20 and 35 years, and if over 35 years it can only be permitted with the special sanction of the Standing Committee. It is clear that such special sanction should be given when a person is not greatly over the age of 35 years, because the object of the rules is to enable a person to contribute towards a pension. I have declined to ask for sanction in any case in which the age exceeded 35 years by more than 2 or 3 years, nor have I allowed persons who could not have contributed till they were considerably past the age of 35 subsequently to pay up their arrears which would enable them to draw a pension. As I have stated the primary object of the regulations is to enable a person to draw a pension, and this is not merely for the benefit of the employee but also of the Municipality as it insures the continued faithful service of the person subscribing. It is true that under section 15 (e) a gratuity may be given on the completion of 5 years' service before the pensionable service of 15 years has been completed; but if this is read with Rule 11 it will be seen that it is clearly intended that a gratuity should only be given where a pension cannot be earned on account of incapacitation for service or reduction of establishment or any other similar reason. In the present case Mr. Padhye, whose age is about 50 years, could not possibly have earned a pension and he must or ought to have been aware of this when he applied for the post. If permission is granted in this case, it will be impossible to refuse it in any other however much over 35 the applicant may be, and the object of the Pension Regulations will be defeated. I may point out that if the request were granted the pension contributions between 1915-16 and 1920-21 when Mr. Padhye will ordinarily retire would only amount to Rs. 825 while if he was given a gratuity according to his pay the amount of such gratuity would be Rs. 2,178. The grant of the gratuity would therefore practically amount to an increase of salary and this is not, I submit, the object with which the regulations were framed."

The matter was adjourned as it was deemed necessary to circulate a letter written by Mr. Padhye subsequent to the Commissioner's report.

THE "FAVORITE" LANTERN.

Poy Brothers, Kalbadevi Lampwarehouse, Bombay No. 2, have recently put on the market a new type of Incandescent lantern for which a number of interesting claims are made by the Company. This lantern known as "Favorite" is about 18 inches high and 7½ inches in diameter at the widest point, weighing 5 pounds net. It has a capacity of one quart of kerosine or petroleum which is placed in the bowl of the lantern and fed to the burner by means of air pressure instead of a wick. It is said that this lantern is perfectly storm and wind proof and will produce 300 candle power incandescent light when operated at full capacity. It is equipped with a vaporiser and makes its own gas from kerosine and burns gas inside of the mantle which is tied securely to the burner. The mantles used in connection with these lanterns are of a Novel Design and can outlive four to six times the ordinary quality used with other kinds of lamps. It is also equipped with an automatic cleaning arrangement which prevents the mechanism from clogging and which serves as a regulator if it is desired to turn the light low.

The "Favorite" lantern is complete in itself, is not any larger than the ordinary kerosine lantern, and owing to the fact that a large proportion of air is used in making the gas which the lantern burns, Messrs. Poy Brothers claim that it does not cost any more to operate than the ordinary lantern even though it produces many time as much light. It is stated that this lantern will operate from 15 to 20 hours on one filling and requires less attention or care than the ordinary lantern and can therefore be put into the hands of people who are not familiar with artificial lighting.

TREACHERY ON BRITISH SHIP.

MASQUERADING GERMAN AT THE WIRELESS.

A correspondent to the "Morning Post" sends the following particulars of a remarkable instance of German treachery on board a British steamer.

The vessel brought from the East a cargo of benzine, on which such value was placed that she was convoyed through the English Channel to the Thames.

On her arrival in port, the captain was questioned why he had not followed the course sent to him by wireless telegraphy instead of the usual one.

He declared that no such instructions had reached him, and, on the fact of a message having been sent to him being insisted upon, he returned at once to his ship to interview the wireless operator.

It was then found that the man, who had signed on as a British subject, but was in reality a German, had disappeared, and that proofs had been left behind that he did receive the message and had not communicated it to the captain.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough, They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. 24.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant R. Allen, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant H. Dodds, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant E. Fenwicke-Clennell, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant F. Merivale, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant J. Merivale, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant L. C. Scaife, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. F. Badcock, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant J. C. D. Brown, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant T. Callenan, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant E. Faber, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant P. Hickey, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant J. P. Leighton, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant E. Motum, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant H. H. Nicholson, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant F. Weeks, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant L. Badham, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieutenant T. Booth, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieutenant W. A. Buchanan, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieutenant R. Boult, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant L. Soden, Liverpools.

Second-Liuetenant T. Butcher, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant H. J. Mills, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant R. L. Chatterton, Leinsters.

Second-Lieutenant E. Collins, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant N. Crawhall, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant H. Hatcher, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant G. Howden, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Jenkins, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant F. C. Savile, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. Hume, Suffolks.

Second-Lieutenant E. R. O'Connor, Manchesters.

Second-Lieutenant A. Robinson, Manchesters.

Second-Lieutenant F. Sergeant, Manchesters.

Second-Lieutenant C. Williamson-Jones, Manchesters.

Second-Lieutenant E. Sharpin, West Kents.

Second-Lieutenant G. Tugwell, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED, BELIEVED PRISONERS.

Major J. R. Ritson, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieut. J. L. Wood, Durham Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Captain H. Bryant, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. R. D. B. Evans, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Captain W. E. Guinness, Manchesters.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Nesbitt, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieut. J. A. Stenhouse, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. N. A. Thorp, East Yorkshires.

Major J. Lovibond, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain N. Dryden, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain G. E. Hunter, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain H. T. Hunter, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain G. T. Parkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant A. N. Toovey, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant R. Burnand, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant W. B. Noble, Northumberland Fusiliers.

CORRECTION.—NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. B. Muirhead, Argyll and Sutherlands.

FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

SIMLA, May 5.

The following are the names of officers in the 115th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

15th Sikhs:—Major J. R. Carden.

32nd Sikhs Pioneers (attached 34th Pioneers):—Captain A. H. P. Cruickshank.

47th Sikhs:—Captain E. C. Talbot.

WOUNDED.

21st 3rd Sappers:—Captain F. K. Kisch, R. E.

40th Pathans:—Captain R. S. Waters.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN FORCE.

The following is the first list of casualties reported from the Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

1st Dublin Fusiliers:—Lieutenant R. V. C. Corbet.

(Accidentally drowned) 97th Battery, R. F. A.:—56064 Gunner J. Barnes.

WOUNDED.

1st K. O. S.:—Lieutenant S. C. Renny.

Royal Munsters:—Second-Lieuteants W. Cooch and J. Watta.

FROM EGYPT.

The following additional casualties have been reported from Egypt:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army, Reserve of Officers (attached 32nd Lancers):—Lieutenant S. H. Goldie.

WOUNDED.

31st D. C. O. Lancers:—Captain G. C. W. Willis (severely).

Private advices from Home state that Captain W. Muir, lately of the Viceroy's Staff, who was recently reported wounded in France, is progressing satisfactorily.

GOVERNMENT EXCISE POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Adverting to "An Observer's" letter in your last Thursday's issue with reference to your editorial notes on the Excise Policy and my letter to you, endorsing your remarks, it would be well if you could allow me to explain the cause of the prevalence of the intemperance animadverted upon by your correspondent, though the explanation is calculated to take up much of your valuable space.

The East Indian Catholic Community to which "An Observer" directs attention of your readers was converted to Catholicism during the palmy days of the Portuguese supremacy by St. Xavier, Spanish, Portuguese and other missionaries; when the Portuguese Government exiled the Religious Orders, as it did later on on the establishment of the Republic, the country fell low. The Government, however, stuck tenaciously to the right of patronage (the Padroado), and interfered sadly in the affairs of the Church. The result was that prelates were sent out to Goa who were more political than religious personages,—Lusitanians first and Catholics afterwards. Beside from time to time no prelates were sent and the Sees remained vacant. The clergy that came to work as parish-priests thought more of money than of God of the Church and of their flock. They got up this feast and that by doing so they could derive a greater revenue and amass much wealth for themselves and their families. Their policy was to keep the people in ignorance and in darkness, as the more the people are ignorant and illiterate the more they are at the beck of the priests. The minds of the people being held in bondage much being made of feasts festivals, etc., and the men who incurred expenses in celebrating them being much praised by those whose praise they valued the most, the people vied with one another for the honour of becoming "Presidents." What with illiteracy and great store set on festivals, merry-makings followed and merry-makings occasioned more and more drinking. These are the causes which have led to intemperance but these causes cannot be removed unless the great cause—the Portuguese ecclesiastical *regime* a veritable white elephant,—is removed. To make myself clear. If the regime in question is replaced by a body of learned, zealous and pious clergy, the education of the people, secular, and religious, will be promoted. When this is done, temperance will be encouraged and the condition of the people will improve. But there will be no hope of the great cause being removed, if the leaders of the Community do not extend their activities beyond their personal and family interests and do not care for their less fortunate brethren. Government can nullify the effects of the policy of stagnation on the part of the priesthood, if they make education compulsory, but Government are not willing to do this; it is therefore hopeless for the poor people to wipe away the reproach of illiteracy etc.

Sir, from what has been stated above the reason for the existence of intemperance becomes clear, the argument for the removal of the "great cause" of it irresistible and the need of the patriotic men working towards the desired end selfevident. Taking, however, that nothing of the kind will be done or happen, I would suggest to Government, firstly, to encourage the consumption of toddy, juice giving convincing and practical proofs of the genuiness of the desire by concrete facts, and then reduce the number of liquor or grog-shops, I would go further and prohibit the consumption of liquors on the premises. When friends meet there, they begin to treat one another and thus they go on drinking more than is good for them. Much liquor is consumed and much money is spent. Once they are *on*, they don't care what they spend—the thought that they are losing their hardearned money hardly enters their minds. It is clear therefore that the levy of higher prices does hardly tend to diminish the consumers' pockets, the effects of which tell injuriously upon them and their families. No doubt Government will derive greater revenue because of the increased prices at the cost of much distress even to the people who drink but moderately.

All articles have been rendered very dear, in consequence of which much grumbling exists. I would advocate temperance lectures being undertaken and the clergy shamed into moving in this direction earnestly.

My letter has become long. I shall conclude it by requesting you to employ your powerful pen in the interests of temperance, in masking the policy enunciated in the name of public good but with an eye to revenue alone. It is unfair to penalize the temperate, because of intemperance on the part of hard drinkers. I would appeal to the Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, the great tribune of the people, vigorously to expose the Excise Policy, if the appeal does not lay a heavy burden upon the venerable tribune. I trust Mr. Wacha, who has always been foremost in the cause of the voiceless, will take a deep interest in the matter; and though it seems very difficult, nay, almost impossible, to get Government to go against the policy of an important Department, his Excellency Lord Willingdon is a very sympathetic Governor; he may see his way to have wise Rules and Regulations brought in and insist upon the same being judiciously administered, thus rendering his Government all the more popular.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

C. C. A.

Bombay, May 4th.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and stnew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always ——rs! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

M. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

ADD 10 YOUR BRAIN POWER

our success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige."

Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Female Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/-.
MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

USE KATOL
AND
NO MOSQUITOES
WILL WORRY
YOU
KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs.
Ans 8 Per Tin.
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies.
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents:—A. H. Nasar & Co. No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street.
Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will estore the natural conditions. 18

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, at 6-30 and 10. Gala night.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

English Mail due at 6 a.m.

Bombay University, Election of a representative to the Legislative Council.

SATURDAY, MAY 8.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council and a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 5 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

COVENTRY—On the 26th March, 1915, at 12, Princes Gate, London, S. W., the wife of W. A. Coventry, Indian Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JANE—BURLTON—At St. Matthew's Curch Bayswater, W., by the Rev. John Jane, Vicar of Up Ottery, Devon, and the Rev. F. E.Murphy, Vicar of St. Matthew's, L. Cecil Jane, M. A., Oxon, of Oxford, to Sibyl Julia Beatrice, elder daughter of C. H. B. Burlton, P. W. D., Madras, retired.

DEATHS.

COLLINGWOOD—On the 26th March, 1915, in his 15th year, William Alexander, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton C. Collingwood, of Green Mead, Stratford S. Mary, Suffolk.

WALCH—On the 25th March, 1915, at Hobart, Tasmania, Charles Edward Walch, third son of the late Major J. W. H. Walch, Indian Army, and Senior Director of J. Walch and Sons, Ltd., Hobart, in his 85th year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

May, 6.

Fridays.—N.C. Officers of "B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"G" Coy.—Monday 10th May 1915. Sections 1 and 2 will parade at the Gymkhana in accordance with orders as published for bayonet fighting instruction. Sections 3 and 4 will parade at the same time to draw their rifles and receive instructions.

148 Parades—"C" Company—Recruits will parade at Headquarters every day except Saturday at 6-15 p.m. sharp. Signalling Class, Mondays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 5-15 p.m. sharp

156 Promotions and Appointments—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "G" Coy. from this date:—

No. 7501 L/Cpl. F. H. Perrin is promoted Corporal.

No. 7808 L/Cpl. J. T. Burge is promoted Corporal.

No. 6560 Vol. H. P. W. MacNaughten, is appointed Lce Coporal.

No. 8102 Vol. N. Kemp, is appointed Lce Corporal.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15

March—At the King's Court ..... Sousa
Overture—Cagliostro ..... A. Adam
Valse—Luna ..... Lincke
Selection—The Little Michus ... Messager
(a) Gavotte from Mignon ..... Thomas
(b) Serenade—O Sole Mio ..... Di Capua
Selection—Three Little Maids ..... Rubens
Dance Intermezzo—Anona ..... Grey

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. C. B. Baldock and the Officers 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. E. Colonna will play the following programme of music this evening at the Esplanade Band Stand.

March—Territorial ..... Blankenburg
Overture—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse—Sourire D'Avril ..... Depret
Selection—Passing show ..... Finck
Piccolo Solo—The Wren ..... Damare
Song—On Jhelum River ..... Finden
Selection—Our Miss Gibbs ..... Monckton
Two Step—The Policeman's Holiday Eving

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at the Institute on Monday, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S S. Dairen Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Dairen Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and due here on the 7th instant.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Kashmir with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo passed Suez at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 5th instant.

MISSING PISTOL.

Mr. H. W. Fallew, Captain of the S. S. Uiana, lying at the Alexandra Dock, reports the theft of articles, including a Browning Automatic pistol and twenty-four cartridges, of the collective value of Rs. 372 from his cabin.

SEWREE PETROL FIRE.

Of the labourers injured in the Sewree Petrol Fire and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bapu Peeraji, a Hindu, aged about 26, died yesterday from blood poisoning following the burns. Charred remains of a person were found lying at the bottom of the barge yesterday. It is believed the remains were those of one of the labourers employed on board the barge at the time of the outbreak. This brings the total number of killed to seven.

A BENEFIT PERPORMANCE.

A dramatic performance of the Marathi play "Bhawoobandaki" will be given by the Kitte-Bhandari Amateurs under the patronage of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in aid of the Education Fund of the Kitte-Bhandari Aikya Wardhak Mandali to-morrow at 9-45 p.m. at Balliwalla's Grand Theatre, Tardeo.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Eleven attacks and eight deaths from plague, and three attacks and one death from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported as follows:—Mandvi 2, Umerkhadi 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Worli 2, Second Nagpada 1, Middle and Lower Colaba 1, and Tarwadi 1. There were no cases of cholera during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 71, as compared with 153 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 113 of 1913. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,221, out of which 53 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 4 of these latter, B Ward 29, C Ward 0, D Ward 2, E Ward 10, and F and G Wards nil.

FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

The Social Service League, Bombay took a party of about 75 mill-hands children attending Night Classes at Parel and Chinchpokli for a fresh air excursion to the Elephanta Caves. Messrs. Lalaye, Wagh and a few other volunteers of the League were in charge of the arrangement. The Executive Engineer of the Presidency had given a free pass for the children. After lunch, the Superintendent of the Caves very kindly explained to the boys the chief features of the Caves. The expenses of the trip were met out of the donation of Rs. 100 given by Sir Henry E. E. Proctor, Mr. Pansare, a fruit merchant gave good quantity of fruit for the children's lunch.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATEMENTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1915.	1,66,968.
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	29
Total earnings from 1st October to 28th February 1915	5,57,719
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	2,40,015

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1915	35,628
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	927
Total earnings from 1st October to 28th February 1915.	1,64,282
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	1,998

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1915.	9,513
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	591
Total earnings from 1st October to 28th February 1915	50,454
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	1,473

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th April 1915	10,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year.	2,444
Total earnings from 1st April to 24th April 1915	40,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	4,608

SIND LAND SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Cinderella of the Bombay Presidency which, before you gave it this new appellation some months ago, was best known as the Sleepy Hollow of Sind has at last been treated with a little kindness. In fulfilment of a promise made to its representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council some months ago, Government have been pleased to appoint a Committee with regard to the question of extending the period of Settlements in Sind from ten to thirty years. But Mr. Editor, the Committee consists wholly of officials. There are five of them, all representatives of Government and they sit as judges in a matter in which Government may be said to be a party. Where a party is the sole judge, it does not require the wisdom of a Socrates to forecast its conclusions. The Committee has thus proved a veritable *Delhika ladoo*. Until the Committee was announced the zamindars were very hopeful of the great good that would accrue to them if Government would be pleased to accede to their long repeated prayers to extend the term of settlement. And now that Government has to some extent listened to those prayers and appointed a Commission,—an official Commission,—the zamindars are asking themselves whether this body of official "experts" will not on the contrary give a final official seal of approval to the shorter period of settlements. The state of affairs would have worn a different aspect had the Government thought it fit to nominate educated zamindars, of whom Sind is by no means utterly barren.

Were conditions in Sind more favourable to union and cohesion among the agriculturists, I have no doubt that, instead of my writing to you this letter and thereby attempting to draw the attention of Government to the desires of zamindars in the matter, we would have sent in joint representations directly to the Government of Bombay; for somehow the people in Sind have a larger and more living faith in the liberal-mindedness of the Bombay Government than in that of the local authorities in Sind, and would expect a more ready and sympathetic reception of the wishes and views on a matter so vital to their interest as the present one, from the higher authorities in Bombay than from the highest authorities in Sind. I hope that the Government of Bombay will readily respond to this demand of the people for the appointment of non-official members on the Committee even at this late date. Your readers may be knowing of a precedent for similar action in even higher quarters. Lord Curzon in 1901 in response to the demands of Indian public opinion nominated Sir Gurudas Banerji to the University Commission, whose original members, all Europeans, had already been appointed. May we hope that Lord Willingdon will be no less responsive to the most fair and reasonable demand of the zamindars in Sind for the nomination of educated zamindars of whom Sind can boast of a distinguished few.—Yours, etc.,

"A LANDOWNER."

MISS IRENE VANBRUGH.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

A recent characteristic portrait of the famous actress whose personality is one of the strongest and the most pleasing on the modern stage.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

The management of this Vaudeville House announce a change of programme and the usual weekly gala night for tonight when Steve Buckingham is to sing a number of new and topical songs and Miss Peggy Paris, the talented comedienne whose engagement at this Theatre comes to a close on Saturday, will render several of her well-known operatic and amusing songs at the piano. The cinema this week is particularly strong with a well chosen magnificent stage life drama entitled "With Eyes of Love" which is described as splendidly acted and superbly mounted introducing exciting fire scenes the story all the time sustaining more than ordinary interest. There is also a comedy styled "Postponed Departure," the latest War and Topical Gazette and a screaming comic called "Wife of His Choice." On the whole the new programme at the Palace this week promises to be short and sweet, a factor which patrons are sure to welcome especially under the present weather conditions. On Saturday the sisters Castello, tangoists, described as the divine Twins and M'dlle Bartelle, marvellous lady juggler enter on the bill and the opening performance at 6-30 which will be held at the Gaiety will be in aid of the Women's Branch, War Relief Fund, Naval Branch and at 10 o'clock at Edwards Theatre.

ROSHANARA.

Great interest is undoubtedly being centred in the visit of the famous English Dancer Roshanara to Bombay. She opens at the Royal Opera House next Saturday, the 8th instant, and we are given to understand there has been a big demand for seats, particularly for both the 6-30 and 10 p.m. performances on the opening date. Roshanara is a great artist and should naturally receive a big reception. She is in the very first rank of dancers and Bombay is not going to be behind other towns and cities with its welcome. In Calcutta her success was so great that her season had to be extended an extra twelve nights. In Colombo she caused a furore.

MR. BLATCHFORD AND DR. LYTTELTON.

"He has been literally pelted with criticism and irony and reproach," writes Mr. Blatchford in the "Clarion" of the Headmaster of Eton. "And what is the head and front of his offending? He is not pro-German: he is only pro-Christian. He is not unpatriotic nor disloyal; he is only confused. He has been trying to reconcile the principles of Christian religion with the principles of Christian patrotism, and it is impossible: they will not mix."

"The hubbub over the Headmaster of Eton's address at St. Margaret's has shown us at our worst," says the "Manchester Guardian." "Christianity is not only the religion of the State, but it is part of the law of the land, and Christ undoubtedly commanded His followers that they should love their enemies."

THE SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd instant, you have published the full text of the judgment in Samson's defamation case which contains some remarks about my evidence. The following extracts from the evidence are a sufficient explanation of two passages in the judgment.

The Magistrate in his judgment says, "In describing the method adopted of depositing his earnings Mr. I. J. Samson said, 'I keep my moneys with me and at the end of the month if I find I have a large balance with me, I give it to complainant.' In 1913, however, the year of the alleged bribes Mr. I. J. Samson said he gave complainant money at intervals of 10 or 15 days."

The Magistrate quotes the answer from my cross-examination and stops short. The answers immediately in continuation are "I did not give it to complainant from day to day unless there were large sums of moneys from clients. At the end of the month I generally used to hand over such savings as I had. In the middle I sometimes did it. I always kept Rs. 150 or Rs. 250 with me and would hand over the balance above that if it was large; by large I mean Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. I handed over at the intervals of 8 or 10 days or a fortnight." Later on I was asked specifically about the arrangement in 1913 and I answered "I used to give complainant from month after month in 1913 at an interval of 10 or 15 days." Still later I was asked general questions again and I said "My practice of giving at intervals of 10 days 8 days, or a fortnight was that of every month. I gave money at these intervals in every month in each year." All these answers were given on one and the same day.

The learned Magistrate later in his judgment says "When questioned however whether any amounts belonging to him had been deposited in 1914 the following year Mr. I. J. Samson replied "I don't think any moneys belonging to me have been deposited in the account in 1914. My brother still has an account in the Bank of India. The old arrangement about my handing over my earnings to my brother still continues." This was in cross-examination but the learned Magistrate has failed to notice the replies in re-examination given the same day. There the replies are "In January and February, 1914, certain bills outstanding on account of my nephew's wedding were paid off and thereafter this case started which took all our income. That is why no moneys were deposited in the account in 1914. I cannot say what the total outstanding was on account of the wedding. It may have been something like Rs. 500. The wedding was on 29th December, 1913." The complainant who as a rule deposited moneys in the Bank and withdrew them had already stated in his evidence that he had ceased making deposits in the Bank from December 1913, on account of the Bank rows.—Yours, etc.,

I. J. SAMSON.

Bombay, May, 4th.

THE MOST ENCOURAGING THING ABOUT THE FRENCH.

"The most encouraging thing about the French just now is that they have reconstituted their life within thirty miles of the firing line, and are going about their business with the same composure as if the enemy were a thousand leagues away," writes Mr. J. A. Spender in the "Westminster Gazette." "No one can realise war without seeing it or taking part in it, whether he lives in London or Birmingham, or in Lyons or Bordeaux. But ordinary sensible people do realise their duty in this war, and, believe me, they are the vast majority of this country."

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

We publish below a further analysis of the Report on India's Seaborne Trade for the official year 1914-15.

Analysing the details of the exports of Indian merchandise, we have to exhibit the following figures:—

1. Food and Drink. Crore rupees.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase or decrease.
Grain and Pulse	45.14	29.04	—16.10
Tea	14.97	15.51	plus 0.54
2. Raw Materials.			
Textile materials ...	75.64	49.89	—25.75
Seeds	25.67	14.65	—11.02
Raw hides and skins.	11.72	7.81	— 3.91
3. Manufactured.			
Yarn and textiles...	42.72	34.05	— 6.67
Drugs, etc.	3.95	2.36	— 1.59
Dyes and colours ...	1.04	1.61	plus 0.57
Hides tanned	4.25	4.75	plus 0.50
Miscellaneous ...	2.40	1.85	— 0.54

Taking the first group of food and drink the details of some of the principal items of exports comprised therein might be exhibited.

Rice.

	Crore cwts.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	4.90	26.60
1914-15	3.12	17.15
Less	1.78	9.45

The decrease in quantity was 36.31 and in value 35.52 per cent. the average rate was 5.43 rupees per cwt. last year compared to 5.53 this year. The exports abroad in this commodity may be noticed in the following table:—

Lakh Cwts.

	1913-14.	1914-15
Ceylon	67.01	55.77
Austria	42.28	19.74
Straits	56.91	46.56
Egypt	10.77	7.56
Japan	32.12	1.62
Mauritius ...	10.26	13.81
Turkey	16.21	8.58

RICE EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES.

These statistics show the apparent decreases. Those of Australia, Egypt and Turkey are perfectly intelligible. Mauritus alone has absorbed a larger quantity of Indian rice which may be attributed in all probability to a less indigenous harvest. The share of the provinces in the entire rice exports were as follows:—

Crore cwts.

	1913-14.	1914-15
Burmah ...	3.70	2.25
Bengal	0.65	0.34
Madras	0.33	0.39
Sind	0.10	0.08

Wheat exports were as below:—

Wheat.

	Crore cwts.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	2.56	14.38
1914-15	1.52	9.23
Less	1.04	5.15

The decrease in quantity was 40.6 per cent. and in value 35.08, the average price being 5.61 Rupees per cwt. in 1913-14 against 6.07 this year. It should be remembered that the exports of wheat to March last were of the season of 1913-14 which, owing to the deficient rainfall during that year led to a correspondingly deficient harvest. The full effects of the exports of the season of 1914-15 will be discerned fully by the end of June or July next.

TEA EXPORTS.

It is satisfactory to notice that there was a fair increase in exports of tea which has grown immensely into favour with the countries of the west, especially Russia. It may be taken for granted that the current year's exports will be vastly greater, seeing that Russia has been non-alcoholic now and the movement against liquor and spirits is fast increasing in the United Kingdom. Meanwhile the following statistics may be noticed:—

Tea.

	Crore lbs.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	28.94	14.[illegible]
1914-15	30.07	15.[illegible]
Increase ...	1.13	0.54

Thus quantity this year against the preceding year increased by 3.9 per cent. and in value by 3.6.

The principal exports were.—

	Crore lbs.
United Kingdom	23.71
Russia	1.96
Canada	1.08
Australia	1.05

Of course, the principal province from which tea is exported is Assam or Bengal from which the exports were 27.46 crore lbs

RAW MATERIALS.

Turning to raw materials, we may first review the exports of cotton, jute, seeds and hides, etc.

Cotton.

	Crore cwts.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	1.06	41.04
1914-15	1.03	33.45
Less	0.03	7.59

The decrease in quantity was only 2.8 per cent. but in value the raw staple declined by 18.5, the average rate per cwt being Rs. 38.71 and 32.47 in the year under review or in other words Rs. 271 against 227 per candy.

The exports abroad were as under:—

Lakh cwts

	1913-14.	1914-15
Japan	48.17	44.54
Italy	8.48	13.41
Germany ...	16.86	12.39
Belgium ...	11.13	7.99
France	5.24	5.52
U. Kingdom..	3.84	7.01
Austria ...	7.47	5.85
China	1.94	2.46

ITALIAN EXPORTS.

Apart from the diminished exports to Germany, Austria and Belgium, of course on account of war conditions, it will be noticed that Italy greatly increased her imports during the year under review by 4.93 lakh cwts. which, it is to be presumed mostly went to Germany.

The share of the provinces was:—

	Lakh cwts.
Bombay	77.63
Sind	14.29
Madras	6.12
Bengal	3.59
Burma	1.67

Jute exports, raw were:—

Jute.

	Lakh Tons.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	7.68	30.82
1914-15	5.05	12.91
Less	2.63	17.91

The quantity decreased by 34.2 per cent. and value by 58.16. The countries of export were in 1914-15.

	Lakh Tons.
U. Kingdom	2.65
U. States	0.81
Germany	0.30

Last year Germany imported 1.58 lakh tons. So here is the measure of diminution by 1.28 lakh tons.

Seeds.

	Crore cwts.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	3.16	25.67
1914-15	1.90	14.65
Less	1.26	11.02

The decrease in quantity was equivalent to 39.7 per cwt and in value 42.9. The share of the provinces was as follows:—

	Lakh cwts.
Bombay	97.68
Bengal	44.30
Madras	32.04
Sind	16.34

Raw Hides.

	Lakh cwts.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	11.15	8.29
1914-15	7.13	5.24
Less	4.02	3.05

The quantity decreased by 36.05 per cent. and in value by 36.8. The countries of destination were:—

	Lakh cwts.
Germany	1.46
U. States	1.89
U. Kingdom	1.32
Italy	0.71
Spain	0.46
Austria	0.60

Last year Germany took 3.88 lakh cwts and Austria 2.37 lakh cwts. These inform us that Germany's imports of hides diminished by 62 per cent. and of Austria by 74 per cent. This is the measure of the effect of the war so far as these two belligerents are concerned. It is curious that nothing went by way of Italy which in reality has diminished by 0.35 lakh cwts.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Future of Turkey.

The "Habiul Matin":—The Anglo-Russian convention impaired the credit of England in the Islamic world. It has revived to a certain extent by the policy of wisdom which the British Government has followed in Egypt. When the ex-Khedieve Abbar Hilim joined the enemies of England, she took the magnanimous step of placing an Islamic Prince upon the throne of the Phaorahas under her protectorate. Let a similar policy of righteousness be followed in the case of Turkey. The Allied powers are determined to force the passage of the Bosphorus, as it is necessary to open communications with Russia. Such a stupendous task cannot be performed by the Navy without an army to support its operations and an expedition commanded by one of the ablest generals of the British army is being despatched to the Dardanelles. There can be no doubt of the triumph of the British arms in the end. But the object of the allies will not be gained by the mere force of arms unless it is seconded by the policy of true statesmanship. Treaties, and not battles, ensure permanent peace. Moreover, the Islamic nations have the right to expect that England will show consideration for the splendid courage displayed by the Turks in this campaign.

Vagaries of Censorship.

The "Englishman":—As the war has been in progress now for nine months the Censorship in India has had plenty of time to get into working order. In the earlier days there was some excuse for irregularities, for delays in the publication of news which ought to be published and for the difference in standards as to what should and should not be published that prevailed in different centres. But there is little excuse for this sort of thing now. At the present moment the Censorship seems to be interesting itself in the reports of the Punjab Conspiracy trial before the Special Tribunal. It is not permissible to comment on the merits of the conspiracy case now being tried in Lahore. But after the Special Tribunal itself had prepared and issued a report the Censor steps in—at least, he seems to have stepped in in certain places. Thus it comes about that in Calcutta, the most important town in India, the officially-prepared reports are held up for twenty-four hours or so while the Censorship is cogitating the reasons for or against publishing it, whilst at Allahabad publication seems to be permitted without any delay. This is neither a fair nor an intelligent way of working the Censorship. If it is necessary to censor the official report of the proceedings at all, it would surely be better to censor it at Lahore and let one man deal with it for the whole of India. To set a variety of censorial minds, each of a different degree of brilliancy, loose on the report surely lead to unsatisfactory results.

Local Self-Government.

"New India":—As was feared, the Government do not accept the suggestions so convincingly put forward in the dissenting Minute of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, for the formation of a Local Self-Government Board, consisting of a proportion of non-official members. The reason they advance in favour of their decision is the same as that put forward by the majority of the members of the Decentralisation Commission, that the creation of the Board would tend "to perpetuate centralisation in local affairs which it is the object of Government to diminish." We take the view that such a Board would be of the utmost service in educating Indians with the officials in a most important sphere of administration, but the Government of Madras is peculiarly bureaucratic in spirit, and clings to the preservation of civilian authority. Its opposition, on important points to the more liberal Government of India, is based on its passion for keeping authority, in all essential matters, in the hands of the English bureaucracy, and withholding all but the semblance of it from the non-officials.

TWO GEMS
OF
INDIAN MANUFACTURE

Please insist on Alembic Brand when you go to the market for any of the following:—

COLOGNE WATER
AND
MUSK LAVENDER

You will get full value for your money and be perfectly satisfied, at the same time helping an all Indian Concern.

2. A new departure in supplying a real want created by a desirable shutting out of cheap spurious German goods by wholesome genuine Indian articles.

THREE STAR
BARODA SWAN BRAND
BRANDY
WHISKY
RUM

The Alembic Chemical Works Co.,
LIMITED.
Princess Street, Bombay.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
Telephone. 233 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL - - MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN - - BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150
Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
Deer brand 125 Bull brand 125
Swan brand 125
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
GEORGE, KING, ESQ., Fc Fc As, Fc Is As, (Lond
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bomby
AGENTS WANTED.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.
Managing Director.
AGENTS WANTED.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
"Take It or Leave It"	6
The Relief of Belgium	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Standing Committee	4
Bombay Amusements	5
Charge of Assaulting Police	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Tsingtau under the Japanese	8
With the Indian Cavalry	9
An Art of Patriotism	11
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
India's Seaborne Trade	5
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Government Excise Policy	4
The Sampson Bribery Case	5
Sind Land Settlement	5
LEGAL NEWS	4
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Miss Irene Vanbruch	5
From Algeria to the Aisne	8
The Maharaja of Indore	9

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 6, 1915.

THE "TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT" POLICY.

A curious feature of the recent Resolution of the Government of India defining their policy in regard to local self-government is the argument in favour of centralisation which is contained in the prefatory remarks. There is a characteristic dissertation on "the obstacles in the way of realising completely the ideals which have prompted action in the past." The indifference still prevailing in many places towards all forms of public life, the continued unwillingness of many Indian gentleman to submit to the trouble, expense and inconvenience of election, the unfitness of others,—all these hoary-headed old phrases, with which every administration report on local government in every province annually familiarises us, shamelessly reappear, as though they had never been effectually answered, and as though the real obstacles in the way of the progress of local government in this country,—the narrow and unrepresentative character of the franchise, the predominance of the official element, the policy of "frightfulness" which is brought to bear against the independent member of a local board, etc., etc., were not very well-known to everyone who knows anything about the question. But since it has to be admitted that local government has made appallingly little progress, and some causes have to be suggested for the impeding of its free and full development, it was inevitable that the blame should be laid in official documents on the contrariness and eccentricities of the public.

But there is a dangerous note in what follows and indicates a continuance of that tightness of official control, which has been the real obstacle in the past. We are told that

> the growing demand among the educated classes in towns for greater efficiency, involving more direct expert control, in matters affecting public health and education, is a further influence of a different character. A similar tendency, it may be observed, is discernible in England and in other European countries, the Governments of which have shown a growing disposition to place on central authorities the duty of stimulating and encouraging local bodies in cases of default or deficiency on their part, and to give to the former powers of intervention and, in case of need, of actual suppression of the latter. These and similar considerations indicate the need for caution in delegating powers to non-official bodies, when they are not as yet adapted nor prepared for them.

This analogy with what is taking place in England and other European countries is entirely false and misleading Moreover, the statement as it stands is incorrect. There is no power to suppress local bodies in England, and every local body, from the London County Council down to the most insignificant parish council, is free from official control in the sense conveyed by that term in India. Their powers and their privileges are carefully defined by statute and within those powers they enjoy the fullest autonomy. The authority of the Local Government Board is also carefully defined by statute; it has nothing to do with principles or policy, or such important matters as whether municipalities or parish councils shall elect whom they like to preside over their deliberations, but is confined almost entirely to matters of account and audit and the raising of loans. It is true that the Local Government Board, under Mr. Burns, during the last few years, applied those powers with a strictness and energy not previously observed, but it is also true that Mr. Burns was the most unpopular President of the Local Government Board since the Department was established. A contemporary, improving on the analogy falsely drawn by the Government Resolution, tells us that a reaction against decentralisation has set in with the spread of democracy. This is a gross misreading of the position in England. There has been no reaction against decentralisation; on the contrary the tendency is more and more to enlarge the principles of autonomy in local affairs. And the assertion that "many Imperial authorities like the Road Board, the Development Commission, the Labour Exchanges and the Insurance Commissioners are entrenched in the fields where the local authorities were formerly supreme" is sheer nonsense. Not one of these bodies has superseded in any sort of way the local autonomous powers belonging to the county councils, the county borough councils, the urban and rural district councils, or the parish councils. The attempt, therefore, to draw an analogy from the totally different and the incomparable conditions existing in England, and to argue therefrom in favour of closer central control of local bodies in India will not wash. And it is, in any case, entirely out of place in a Government declaration which professes to be anxious to bring into practice the recommendations of a Commission on *Decentralisation*.

The fact is, that the obstacles to progress in this country have been the absence of any freedom or encouragement to progress and the existence of a host of restrictions. There is no attraction to become a member of a body under official tutelage,—and that not the tutelage of a department of the local government at headquarters, which would not be so bad, but the autocratic tutelage of district administrators. The only way to stimulate local self-government in this country is to set up properly elective bodies, on some sort of broad franchise, give them certain defined powers, and leave them to find their feet. There may be failures here and there, just as there are failures in western countries. But the general result, when people are looking after their own affairs, and there is some credit to be gained by taking a prominent share in the business, is bound to be good. But first, you must begin at the base and attend to the franchise, which the recent Resolution totally ignores; whereas it is the franchise that matters more than anything and is the most unsatisfactory feature of local government in this country; secondly, it is necessary,—and we say it, in face of the declaration against uniformity in the Resolution,—to have the position and powers of local bodies definitely provided for by an Imperial statute. A very full measure of local autonomy is quite compatible with the requisite reservation of authority to the local government. But the main fabric must be one of settled form which the varying policies of local governments or the individual idiosyncracies of district officials cannot alter, modify or destroy. Then there will be some analogy with local government as we know it in England and other European countries. In England, as we have said, the constitution and powers of local bodies are defined by Parliament and only Parliament has power to modify or extend them. Here we are to have nothing but an essay on local self-government prepared by permanent officials, whose expressions of opinion may or may not be translated into practice, according to the pleasure of the Provincial Governments. Nothing is settled, nothing is definitely imposed. This "take it or leave it" sort of fashion of conducting the government of a great Empire is entirely original. It may be very pleasing to the Craddocks and Butlers but it cannot satisfy the aspirations of communities that are fully seized with the ambition for political progress.

THE RELIEF OF BELGIUM.

In our leading columns, on Tuesday, we dwelt on the unparalleled sufferings to which the whole Belgian nation, the most peaceful on earth, had been subjected at the hands of the modern Huns, who with systematic ruthlessness have reduced this once smiling land to a state of appalling desolation and destitution. We dwelt also on the "debt of honour" that humanity owes to this heroic nation to give them at least a foundation on which to commence the task of repairing their wrongs, if complete reparation there can ever be, after the land is rid of the hated invader. That, from the very beginning, the world at large, not only the peoples interested on behalf of the Allies, but also the neutral nations, have recognised to a considerable extent this "debt of honour," is obvious to all who have seen how promptly and generously funds have been subscribed even in remote parts of countries like India and Japan, to say nothing of the response in European and American countries. The country, however, to which the greatest credit is due for the organisation of prompt relief measures on a scale commensurate with the extraordinarily widespread nature of the distress, is the United States of America. The people of the United States, with their splendid business instincts, launched into the enterprise with an energy and enthusiasm which were truly stupendous. The record of the American Relief Commission, recently issued, will remain one of the most inspiring documents in the annals of that nation. We gather that early in September, when it became apparent that the whole population of Belgium was on the verge of starvation, the people of the United States at once undertook the feeding of the nation to the best of their ability. An Executive Committee of twenty American gentlemen, of wholly non-official character, was formed promptly and before 15 days had passed it was able to rush a quarter of a million worth of foodstuffs into Belgium. A fleet of 120 steamships was acquired which, by diplomacy, was rendered immune from attack and search.

The railway system of Belgium being in hostile hands, the Commission set about making a thorough survey of the canals and arranged for an efficient system of transport by barges. The first American relief ship reached Rotterdam on November 1, carrying 3,500 tons of flour, sufficient to feed the hungry mouths of the nation for at least a day and a half. From that day to this a constant stream of ships is bringing relief, and the Commission is spending £1,500,000 a month, so that no hungry Belgian soul may perish if America can help it. A large staff of voluntary workers, headed by the American Rhodes scholars, are in charge of the work of distribution of the daily rations. The food ration, which is issued twice daily, consists of a small loaf, potatoes, salt, coffee and soup. Let us not forget that it is a whole nation of several millions that is being carefully fed in this manner, day in and day out, during these weary months, by workers who expect no reward of any sort and are moved by no consideration but that of common humanity, and we shall realise the splendour of the service that America is doing to-day to Belgium, and through Belgium to humanity.

Notes of the Day.

"Scientific" Warfare.

The details of the report of Sir John French on the employment of asphixiating gases by the enemy seem to point to the existence of a deep rooted plan for the perpetration of this piece of illegal war. So barefaced have the enemy become that both the English Commander-in-Chief and the Prime Minister have come to the conclusion that remonstrance would merely be a waste of time, as it is pretty evident that the Germans intend to abide by the course they have adopted, having apparently decided that it is now impossible to disgust further a world that no longer expects anything but the worst from Germany. All that the War Office can do is to adopt the measures employed by the enemy themselves as a protection from the influences of the terrible means the latter employ; and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay. Germany has hitherto been proud of her predominance in the school of scientific chemistry. Her knowledge is now become the brand which will blot her fame for all time.

The Fighting in Galacia.

Since the official communiqués from Petrograd have never attempted to minimise the importance of any threatening movement on the part of the enemy, or any temporary success that they might have gained; and since the communiqués from Berlin have frequently claimed victories that were not victories at all, we may rest tranquil over the report that the Austrians and Germans claim a great victory in Galicia. More especially, should this be the case, seeing that all the probabilities are against such an event. We remember the candour with which the Russian Headquarters staff admitted the successful advance of von Hindenburg in East Prussia, in February last, and how truly they gave us the indication of the temporary character of his apparently successful initiation of a movement which was to take his ten corps in a successful descent down the left bank of the Narew to Warsaw. And we also remember the feverish haste with which the German authorities rush out their announcements of victory before the battle is over. In view of all this, a careful perusal of the telegram from Petrograd this morning detailing the progress of recent fighting in Galicia inclines us to believe, that an apparent preliminary success in crossing the River Dunejetz has been magnified at Berlin into a great German victory, the failures in the regions of Tukhoff and Boetch, at Goloveyko and on the River Svitza being quietly suppressed.

The Whitehall Alarmist.

In this connection we desire to present our compliments to the gentleman who prepares the Secretary of State's daily war dispatch to the Viceroy and to inform him that, if he has nothing better to do than to select exaggerated German communiqués about "flying Russians" and Germans being well on the way to Riga for the forefront of his message, he had better hand over the task to some one else. Sir Francis Younghusband,—if it is he,—seems to be actuated by an anti-Russian bias, which constantly asserts itself in these telegrams to the Viceroy,—possibly the outcome of lingering prejudices from the time when the Russian bogey was the fashion in the Indian Political Service. In any case, if the Germans *were* well on their way to Riga, it is obvious that they wont get there, and that there cannot be anything more alarming than the foraging expedition of which the communiqué in Petrograd speaks. We have quite enough alarmists of the indigenous variety in India, and we can do without the services in this direction of Sir Francis Younghusband.

The Italian Scare Again!

What with the masses of stones and cement and barges accumulated for the building of the Gate of India, the Apollo Bunder has recently lost some of its pristine charm, and day and night alike are made hideous by the clamour of the coolies laying the foundations for the new pier and edifice. To add fresh interest to the novel scenes we had on Tuesday a whole bevy of cotton bales dumped down all along the quay to await, we may presume, an accommodating cigar-spark. Busy-bodies, however, found ample opportunity for making mischief over the presence of the cotton in this unaccustomed place, and all sorts of wild rumours on Tuesday were linking up Indian cotton with European diplomacy, and producing a wonderful pot-pourri of wrong information. And a number of people were convinced that this cargo of cotton had been rejected by the Italian mail steamer on account of war having broken out between Italy and the Allies! It is a pity that some foreknowledge of the sort of capital that is made out of the most trivial occurrences does not influence the authorities in matters of this kind.

Vagaries of the Censors.

We sympathise with "The Englishman's" complaint regarding the censorship of the Lahore Special Tribunal Case. We should have thought that by now there had been time fully to organise the censorship in India and to arrange that the Press should not be at the mercy of a variety of censors in different centres, each with his own view of what is fit to publish and power to put it into practice. The Lahore trial is somewhat over protected. Firstly, the Press are not admitted and a special report is prepared by the judges themselves. Then this report is liable to be held up at the different centres by individual censors. As far as we know, this has not happened in Bombay, but it appears to have been the case in Calcutta,—which "The Englishman," by the way, calls "the most important town in India,"—with the result that what Allahabad, Lahore and Bombay, etc, are allowed to read at once is held up in Calcutta. We are glad this sort of thing, nowadays, is reserved for "the most important town in India," and that the lesser villages are not considered to require such careful looking after. The only complaint in Bombay, at present, is that the Telegraph censor seems to have reverted, with the hot weather, to the habit of an after-tiffin siesta.

The Hospital Ship Bengalee.

The loyalty displayed and the help given both in men and money by the Princes and people of India have profoundly impressed the most casual observers abroad since the outbreak of the present war. Additional proof of the desire to render further assistance by those in this country, who cannot go into the firing line, is conveyed in a telegram from Calcutta to the effect that the Hospital Ship Bengalee, which has now been completed and fitted up at the expense of the Bengal Ambulance Corps and which was launched by Lord Carmichael, has been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities and is ready to fulfil its charitable mission on the rivers of Mesopotamia. No more desirable gift was possible at this juncture and the Bengal Ambulance Corps are to be heartily congratulated on the material assistance thus rendered by them. Their efforts not to be outdone in loyalty will doubtless win the admiration and praise of European and Indian alike throughout India. One of the outstanding features of the present world struggle has been the universal response to the call of charity among all classes and communities. Almost daily reports come to hand from all parts of the Empire of some new fund being started for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of those who are serving their country, and it is surprising how munificently and how ungrudgingly these funds are supported, and nowhere has this spirit of generosity surpassed that displayed by India.

The Nobel Prizes.

The delay in announcing the Nobel Prize awards for the year 1914, has been due to a recent decision of the Board of Directors of the Trust to make the awards in future in June instead of in December as heretofore. In consequence of this arrangement not only will there be only one prize in each branch for both 1914 and 1915, but the accumulated interest during the extra six months of this year will raise the value of each of the five prizes from £8,000 to £12,000. The announcement of the awards next month will no doubt be awaited with keen interest by the world at large, the more so, because the report that the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament has suggested the withholding of the peace prize this year on account of the war, has raised a number of supporters in favour of the proposal to award the prize to the Belgian nation and to utilise the amount for the relief of distress among the people of that unfortunate country. Such an award, it is contended, will not be out of place, for on two occasions in the past, the peace prize had been awarded to an institution instead of to individuals, viz.: to the Institute of International Law in 1904 and the Berne International Peace Bureau in 1910. Hence to award the prize to the Belgian nation, whose noble and heroic stand against the Goliath of German militarism has won for it world-wide admiration, can be justified.

The Soldier's Epitaph.

"HE DIED FOR ENGLAND."

(Inscription on the tombstone of a private soldier, recently killed in action.)

These four short words his epitaph,
Sublimely simple, nobly plain;
Who adds to them but addeth chaff,
Obscures with husks the golden grain.
Not all the bards of other days,
Not Homer in his loftiest vein,
Not Milton's most majestic strain,
Not the whole wealth of Pindar's lays,
Could bring to that one simple phrase
What were not rather loss than gain;
That elegy so briefly fine,
That epic writ in half a line,
That little which so much conveys,
Whose silence is a hymn of praise
And throbs with harmonies divine,
—"Truth."

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior who is keenly interested in the co-operative movement and is anxious to develop to the full extent co-operative institutions in his State, has, we understand, appointed Mr. P. V. Ramuni, Editor of "Commerce and Co-operation," to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Gwalior State.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

TURKISH ROUT IN CAUCASUS.

MR. ASQUITH ON USE OF POISONOUS GASES.

A Press Bureau message states that during the night of May first and second the enemy in the Dardanelles attacked the Allies' positions strongly, constantly bringing up fresh troops, but were repulsed with enormous losses. The Allies are advancing into the interior of the Peninsula.

In a three days' battle in the Caucasus the Russians completely defeated Khalil Bey in the region of Khoridalmon. Three thousand five hundred dead Turks were found on the battlefield.

The latest Russian communiqué does not confirm the claim by Austrians and Germans to have gained a great victory in Galicia. It states that a series of battles developed on Sunday and Monday in Galicia from the Vistula to the Carpathians and that a very fierce battle continues in the direction on Stryj.

Sir John French's report on the use of poisonous gases by Germans, states that in his opinion the enemy have definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure and protests will be useless. Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons emphasised that the time would be better spent in counteracting such action than in making representations.

The readjustment of the British line has been successfully completed and the new line runs west of Zonnebeke. The French have progressed in Belgium in the region of Steenstraete and at Bagatelle in Argonne.

Field-Marshall French inspected the Gurkhas after the battle of Neuve Chapelle, and in a speech congratulated them on their gallantry in the recent fighting.

The King of Sweden, in a speech at Gothenburg, said that the danger of Sweden's being involved in the wa was as great as ever, and emphasised the country's indispensable duty to observe strict neutrality. He was confident in case of necessity the whole nation would be united in defending their country and liberty.

ENEMY'S SEVERE DEFEAT IN GALLIPOLI.

ALLIES ADVANCING INTO INTERIOR.

DETERMINED FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH ENORMOUS LOSSES

ALLIES ADVANCING INTO INTERIOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Press Bureau says:—During the nights of May first and second the enemy in the Dardanelles attacked strongly and determinedly in mass against our positions, constantly bringing up fresh troops.

The Allies not only repulsed every attack, inflicting enormous losses, but assumed the offensive and drove the enemy from their positions. We are advancing into the interior of the peninsula.

MORE TURKISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 4.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tenedos states that a further two thousand Turkish prisoners have been brought to Tenedos.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD THE BOSPHOROUS.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF KILIAELMAS

PETROGRAD, May 4.

The Russian Fleet bombarded the Bosphorus for several hours, notably Forts Fener, Karidje, Dilburnu, Buyukliman, the Upper and Lower Kanaks and Kiliaelmas.

All the batteries replied feebly. A terrific explosion occurred in Kiliaelmas Our fire had great precision and was very destructive. The fleet also visited Kilmli, Zunguldak and Eregli.

THE STUDENT SOLDIER.

The story of a Scottish soldier who is reading Hebrew at the front is told by the Rev. Maclean Watt, who is at work with the Y.M.C.A. in Northern France.

Recording some of his chats with the Gordons—"men to be proud of, broad-bosomed men, clear-eyed, lithe and large of limb"—he says: "There was a University company among them, and one man had folded up in his sporran a copy of Delitzsch's edition of the Psalms in Hebrew to read in the train. That was a typically Scotch touch. You cannot get away, even to-day from John Knox's dream of a school in every Scottish parish."

REMEMBER NOAH.

"Noah has been a good deal blamed for his little weakness of wine-bibbing—which certainly led him into a most humiliating situation," says the "Morning Post." "But there is this much to be said for the Patriarch.

"When he was told to make the Ark, it is not recorded that he delayed his shipbuilding in order to drink. On the contrary, he must have worked overtime, and it was not until after the danger was over that he 'planted a vineyard and drank of the wine and was drunken.'

"And there, it must be said, the first of all shipbuilders showed himself superior to some of our shipbuilders of the present day, who seem to forget that we are in almost as great a crisis as faced Noah when the end of all flesh was come and the earth was filled with violence."

LI HUNG CHANG AND BISMARCK.

When Li Hung Chang visited Bismarck at his castle in 1896, the latter said:—

"You have seen but little of us in your part of the world, for Germany as a unit is only a new nation; but the time will come when the German Empire will dominate Europe. England, with all her bluster and show, has a hundred weak points, and she knows that a conflict with a Power nearly her equal will mean her undoing. I hate the boastig Englanders, even though German blood rules from the Throne."

THREE DAYS' BATTLE IN CAUCASUS.

KHALIL BEY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

RUSSIANS IN PURSUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD. May 4

A Caucasian communiqué says:—In a three days' battle the Russians completely defeated Khalil Bey's corps in the region of Khoridalmon. Three thousand five hundred dead Turks were found on the battlefield. The pursuit continues.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN BRUTE.

SHOOTS STRUGGLERS IN THE WATER

LONDON, May 4.

The papers contrast the abandonment of British prisoners on the German destroyer which was sunk, with the treatment of German prisoners on the Amphion at the beginning of the war. The papers conclude that callousness was probably the result of panic.

It appears that a German officer committed suicide as the destroyer was sinking, after hq had shot several men struggling in the water. A number of British bluejackets jumped overboard to save the Germans.

One German was so suffering from exposure that it was decided to give him the benefit of the heat of the stokehold.

Mistaking their motive he fought desperately in a state of terror, and was only got below with difficulty.

TRAWLER AND COLLIER ATTACKED.

CREWS SHAMEFULLY TREATED.

LONDON, May 4.

A German submarine in the North Sea shelled the trawler Granton and killed four on the bridge. The remaining seven escaped in a boat on which the Germans fired, wounding four. A collier picked up the survivors and took them to Aberdeen.

The British collier Minterne has been torpedoed off the Scillys without warning. Two firemen were killed.

BRITISH OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

TO BE TREATED SAME AS PIRATES.

LONDON, May 4.

The Press Bureau states that the American Ambassador in Berlin says that the British officers under arrest make no complaint except at having been arrested.

The Ambassador declares that Germany will follow exactly the treatment accorded to German submarine prisoners.

SWEDEN'S DANGER.

KING'S PACIFIC EXHORTATION.

COPENHAGEN, May 5.

In a speech at Gothenburg, the King of Sweden said that the danger of Sweden's being involved in war was as great as before.

He emphasised that Sweden's indispensable duty was to observe strict neutrality and exhorted all to do nothing to aggravate the country's position.

He was confident that in case of necessity the whole nation would be united in defending their country and liberty.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A PARSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 5.

The dead body of a young Parsee named Ardeshir Shapurji Bharucha, who is said to be a relative of Mr. Chinoy, of Secunderabad, and came to Poona only recently has been found. The cause of death is not known.

SITUATION IN GALICIA.

ENEMY CLAIMS A GREAT VICTORY.

NO CONFIRMATION FROM PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 5.

A communiqué issued here does not confirm the claim made by Ausrians and Germans to have gained a great victory in Galicia.

It states that a series of battles developed on Sunday and Monday in Galicia from the Vistula to the Carpathians.

Enemy detachments crossed the River Dunajetz but the Russian fire prevented them from advancing.

Fighting has been particularly desperate in the region of Tukhoff and Boetch where Russian counter-attacks resulted in the capture of hundreds of prisoners.

A very fierce battle continues in the direction of Stryj.

The Russians have finally captured the Hill near Golovetzko which had frequently changed hands and took twelve hundred prisoners.

An attempt by the enemy to envelop our flank at the source of the River Svitza completely failed.

The enemy were forced to retire in disorder, losing prisoners.

The Russians still hold Mitau.

EXTENT OF GERMAN FRONT AGAINST RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent observes that while the Russian line extends 1,000 miles the enemy's line is very much longer and Germany's two wings against Russia are in time and space as far separated from one another as are their armies in France and Belgium from those arrayed against Russia.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

GERMAN RAID IN BALTIC PROVINCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 3rd May:—

The Germans have succeeded in penetrating into the Baltic Provinces and occupy the Shawle region.

A German communiqué says that in pursuing the flying Russians, the German Advance Guard reached the region southwest of Mitau. They are thus well on the way to Riga, where German naval activity is also reported.

A semi-official note issued at Petrograd says that this offensive is of no strategical importance and may be explained as an attempt to include for foraging purposes within the sphere of operations in the section of the frontier territory not yet ruined by the war. The only result of the new plan can be at the most the acquisition of an insignificant amount of food and forage.

Success continues to attend the operations of the three columns in which the Union Forces are operating in German Southwest Africa. Two columns under General Van Der Venters from the south and Colonel Berrange from the east, pushed the enemy north from Keetmanshoor towards the third column under General Mackenzie. The Germans were dispersed near Gibeon. Their guns, seven officers and 200 men were captured.

MR. ZANGWILL ON CATCHING UP BRITAIN

"Germany can catch up with Britain only by rolling back the planet," says Mr. Israel Zangwill in Nash's Nagazine. "And that involves rolling it back to a barbarism that combines the era of the cave-men with the latest deviiries of science. Vain for Germany to cry that it is Russia which is the enemy of civilisation. The Cossack is only a wild beast, the German is a wilful beast. The Briton is a beast neither by nature nor by design."

USE OF POISONOUS GASES.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

"PROTESTS WILL BE USELESS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The report from Field Marshal French on the use by Germans of poisonous gases says:—

Gases have been ejected from pipes laid in trenches and also by shells specially manufactured. German attacking troops had specially designed respirators. This all points to a long and methodical preparation on a large scale.

Sir John French emphasises that a week before Germany used this method a Berlin communiqué announced that the British were using asphyxiating gases. Then there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood but it is now obvious that it was part of the scheme and shows that the Germans recognised the illegality of the method and were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticism.

Moreover since the method was first used the enemy have adopted it for both offence and defence whenever the wind has been favourable.

The effect is not merely disabling or even painlessly fatal as has been suggested in the German press but the victims suffer acutely and a large proportion die a painful and lingering death.

It appears that those surviving are permanently injured in the lungs and will possibly be invalids for life.

These effects must be well known to the German scientists who devised the method and also to the military who sanctioned its use.

I am of opinion that the enemy have definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure and protests will be useless.

REPRISALS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN TALK.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON May 4.

In the House of Commons Mr Asquith said that Germany's use of poisonous gases was a breach of the Hague Convention.

It had clearly been committed with a deliberate purpose and after careful preparation.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the time would be better spent in counter-acting such action than in making representations.

DRINK TAXATION.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, May 4.

In Saturday's message detailing drink taxation proposals, please read: "There would be a graduated surtax up to thirty-six shillings per barrel of heavy brews,' not thirty shillings.

BREAKING BARBED WIRE BY ARTILLERY.

"How accurate the fire of British guns at the battle of Neuve Chapelle was may be gathered from the following extract taken from the letter of an officer of Field Artillery," says the "Morning Post":—

"In the last action our first and principal job was to cut and break up entirely the German wire entanglements in front of their trenches. It is the first time this job has been tackled by artillery, and the result was in our case magnificent. It means, of course, very accurate fire, as we shoot just over our own trench line, but by carefully preparing platforms and anchoring the guns we got such excellent results that the wire was reduced to about 4in. lengths, and together with the supports thrown clean over the German trenches. This enabled our infantry to advance straight on and to take the first trench without resistance."

PLUCKY GURKHAS.

THEIR GALLANTRY AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

TRIBUTE FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 4.

Field-Marshal French inspected the Gurkhas after the battle of Neuve Chapelle. In his speech he said:—

"I have come to congratulate you on your gallant behaviour in the recent fighting. You took the Bois du Biez, from which you had been ordered to withdraw owing to tactical reasons, and I know full well that you would not have retired had you not received those orders. Your fine conduct during the Winter months was all the more creditable seeing that Winter was very trying for you, having come from a warm climate. I wish to thank you for your good work on all occasions, and am confident that whenever called upon you will attack as readily as at Neuve Chapelle."

BRITISH LINE READJUSTED.

ENEMY'S HALF-HEARTED ATTACK.

LONDON, May 4.

An official statement says:—Field-Marshal French reports that the loss of ground resulting from the unexpected use of asphyxiating gas by the enemy last week necessitated the readjustment of our line in front of Ypres.

This readjustment was successfully completed last night, and the new line runs west of Zonnenbeke.

During the last twenty-four hours the situation has been normal on the whole front with the exception of one half-hearted enemy attack north-east of Ypres, which was easily repulsed.

ATTACK NEAR YPRES REPULSED.

GROUND GAINED AT BAGATELLE.

LONDON, May 4.

The Paris communiqué says:—"The British last night repulsed an attack northward of Ypres. We gained ground at Bagatelle."

FRENCH PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE REPULSED.

PARIS, May 5.

Last evening's communiqué said:—Our progress has continued in Belgium in the region of Steenstraete.

Three German attacks near Beau Sejour, Champagne, were repulsed.

We progressed at Bagatelle in Argonne and extended our gain in the Bois le Pretre.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

SECOND READING IN LORDS.

LONDON, May, 4.

On the second reading of the India Consolidation Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe explained that it was simply a Consolidation Bill, dealing with Acts which went back to 1770. It repealed 42 Acts and some provisions of six others. The greatest care had been taken in the task of co-ordinating sections which was extremely laborious.

Lord Lansdowne said that the Bill would meet with no opposition if it was merely a Consolidation Bill and that only.

Lord Loreburn hoped that the Bill would be referred to a Joint Committee. The Bill was started not to amend but to consolidate the Criminal Law of the country.

The Bill comprises 68 pages and 138 articles.

RUSSIA'S RED ROAD TO BERLIN.

"Far away, jerking into view and dodging like sparks of marsh-fire, were little momentary glows of fire, the flash of far guns; it was all there was to see of the battle," writes Percival Gibbon in Everybody's Magazine of "Russia's Red Road to Berlin." "But to the left, nearer, were fires that burned steadily, showing each a red eye toward us.

"'Those fires' The weary officer glanced over to them. 'That's where they are burning their dead.'

"It is by the light of those fires that we shall see our road to Berlin."

TSINGTAU UNDER THE JAPANESE.

AN ANOMALOUS SITUATION.

BRITISH MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

"The Times" correspondent at Tokyo writes under date Feb. 7 as follows:—

Japanese actions in Shantung since the expiration of the ultimatum relative to Tsingtau, and in Tsingtau since its capture, have given rise to much criticism in the foreign communities in China. As the British are in a large majority in all foreign elements in the Far East it has to be recognized that the criticism referred to is mainly British, and thus mainly emanates from the subjects of a Power which is allied to Japan and the Government of which is on particularly intimate and friendly terms with the Japanese Government.

This somewhat anomalous situation is not difficult to explain. In the expansion which has taken place simultaneously in the foreign trade of China the Japanese have taken each year a larger and larger share, leaving each year a smaller share of the expansion to British enterprise. Thus, while the British Government in pursuit of a world policy, the expediency of which no serious persons have ever disputed, have allied themselves with Japan, given her the necessary support, and recognized to the full her natural right to expansion, the British merchant in China finds himself hit by each impulse of the Japanese expansion and his opportunities reduced because of Japanese activity. The British merchant is shrewd enough to understand the causes which led to the alliance with Japan, and knows that his trade in the China coast today would have been in a parlous condition but for the participation of the Japanese fleet in the hunt for the German cruisers in the Pacific. But that understanding does not alter his remembrance that Korea, once open to him, is now barred to him by the Japanese tariff wall, and that the Japanese for long after the signing of the peace of Portsmouth closed the door to British trade in Manchuria, and even now contrive to favour their own trade there by means of preferential rates.

THE SHANTUNG CAMPAIGN.

In the operations against Tsingtau the Japanese adopted the plan of approaching their object from the northern coast of Shantung, involving a route 150 miles long, though when it came to getting their artillery on to the scene they used Laoshun Bay, less than a quarter of that distance from Tsingtau. These proceedings gave rise to the belief that the Japanese had designs on the province of Shantung as well as on the German territory at Kiaochau. The Japanese next took possession of the German railway to Tsinanfu, the capital of the province. Then, when Tsingtau was captured, they announced the port closed to foreign trade and shipping, but promptly admitted some of their own vessels laden with merchandise, as well as their own nationals, to the number of some 10,000. They furthermore demanded the right to impose upon the Chinese Customs service, the head of which is British and in which the British have a special position, a number of Japanese to manage the Customs establishment at Tsingtau. The reasonableness of the Japanese desire to obtain increased representation in this service is universally acknowledged, but umbrage was taken at their claim to project into senior positions in an admirably-managed department a number of men from outside.

ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Japanese are themselves in part to blame for the criticism which has been aroused, and in part are the victims of circumstances over which they had no control. The advance from the far distant north of Shantung, for instance, is claimed by them as being compelled by strategical and tactical reasons. In the matter of the Customs nomination, again they were provoked by the action of the Chinese, who with the ineptitude which characterizes all their foreign dealings, made appointments to Tsingtau whilst it was under military occupation, and without consultation with the Japanese, whose position ought never to have been ignored. The question of opening the port to trade is governed by the fact that the mouth of the harbour is blocked by three vessels sunk by the Germans. Such Japanese vessels as entered were small, and made use of the very limited accommodation afforded by a small harbour, already blocked by military requirements. Until the main harbour is available unlimited shipping facilities cannot be given, and meanwhile the Japanese have agreed to four British ships entering per month.

The Japanese who swarmed into Tsingtau have proved no blessing to the authorities, for many of them were undesirables of the worst character who, in the absence of a regular police force, looted freely and generally lowered the Japanese reputation for orderlines. Many of them have now returned to Japan, while the police are gradually establishing security.

THE MILITARY FACTOR.

Immediately on the outbreak of war all German ships on China coast made a beeline for Tsingtau and discharged their cargoes on the wharves. Of this cargo some was shipped in Europe, consigned by British traders to Germans, or *vice versa*, and financed by British banks. Or it is cargo shipped from German to British traders, or from British to German, possibly financed by British banks and so on in an endless variety of combinations. Of the total stuff dumped in Tsingtau some 10,000 tons, valued at £500,000, are claimed as being the property of British exporters or importers or as being hypothecated to British banks who have negotiated bills against the documents.

The Japanese, in regard to this mass of stuff, are positive only of one thing, that they will not give up anything belonging to a German firm. They were in such conditions confronted with some remarkable problems, and the difficulties which arose may be traced mainly to the fact that the military authorities were in charge of commercial matters, and not necessarily to the intention of the Japanese to obstruct interests other than those of their own nationals. They are now giving proofs of their good intention, and the worst that can be said of them is that it was a pity the Japanese Government did not straighway appoint a commission of civil officers to deal with such matters at Tsingtau as were obviously outside the province of the military people. But it may be unfair to impute blame even on this score, for the Japanese military authorities have their own ideas as to the functions they are able to fulfil, and they might not have welcomed interference from any other department of State.

FROM ALGERIA TO THE AISNE.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Zouves fording a river preparatory to an attack on the Germ n treaches.

FATHER OF 31 CHILDREN.

WEDDING DAY ARREST FOR ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Louis Polok, fifty-six, who was married on Easter Sunday morning to Susan May Allen Laccoche, was arrested on the same night at his home in Mace-street, Bethnal Green, and was charged at Old-street Police Court with bigamy.

A detective-sergeant said that the prisoner was the father of thirty-one children—thirteen by his first wife and eighteen by the woman with whom he subsequently lived and with whom the alleged bigamous marriage was contracted.

The case was sent for trial to the Old Bailey.

MR. KIPLING'S CONFESSION.

An amusing autograph letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling was to figure in the sale which Dessrs. Christie were to open on April 12, in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. Invited to speak at a public dinner in aid of an orphan asylum, Mr. Kipling wrote:

"I simply can't make a speech in public. It isn't in my power—not for all the orphans in the world. I have experimented on grown-up people, and the result wasn't pretty. I'd sooner wash an orphan, or give it its bottle, than speak to the orphans' well-wishers after a heavy meal."

RENEGADE LUTHERANS.

"There is not the faintest suggestion that the leaders of the Lutheran Church share the view of the German Chancellor that a wrong was done by the invasion of Belgium," says the "British Weekly." "The iron cross, they say, reminds them of the sacrifice of Calvary, and the New Testament in the trenches has sealed the bond between faith and home. 'What need of words from us, when the living God has spoken to us so mightily and is speaking from day to day? Our watchword must be, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth!" and "Whatsover He saith unto you, do it."'

"One is tempted, in reading a message so full of unction, to forget that these are the religious leaders of a people which has made Belgium a wilderness, which flung itself with unprovoked ferocity on France and Russia, which pleads daily that God may punish England."

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MILL AGENTS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 5.

Arguments were heard to-day by Mr. Cross, City Magistrate, in the case in which Malaya Vyankaya Tamewar, brokers of Bardi, charged Messrs. Ramnarayan Amerchand and Chatturbhuj Balmokand, agents of the Poona Mill, with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of cotton valued at over Rs. 30,000.

The accused who carry on business as Hindumal Balmokand and Co. gave the complainants three hundies on their Bombay branch for Rs. 7,000 for raw cotton. One hundi was honoured but two due a few days later for Rs. 4,500 were dishonoured. Counsel occupied the whole day in arguments for the defence saying that Hindumal Balmokand and Co. were selling agents for the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills' products in Bombay, Delhi and Ahmednagar, and had Rs. 23,000 worth of goods on hand in Bombay on 15th April. As the market rate was low they were unable to dispose of the goods to advantage and so had to dishonour their own hundi for Rs. 4,500 when it was presented by the complainants on the 22nd April. The Magistrate had not decided whether he should proceed with the charge when the Court rose for the day.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

At the High Court Sessions this afternoon Mr Justice Chaudhri disposed of the case in which Dwijendra Nath Gupta was charged with forgery and cheating. The accused promised one Jadu Nath Arnul to secure for his son the post of cashier in the Calcutta Turf Club if Jadu paid him Rs. 1,000 for deposit. Jadu paid the accused Rs. 230 and a pair of gold bracelets. The accused subsequently told Jadu that Rs. 5,000 had been deposited and his son would get the post. He next took Jadu to the house of Colonel Deare, falsely representing him to be the Secretary of the Turf Club. Jadu was asked to stand outside and he saw Colonel Deare and asked him what his fee would be for visiting a patient at Diamond Harbour and so continued the conversation that Colonel Deare's last words, Rs. 250, were heard by Jadu. The accused then asked Rs. 250 more from Jadu. Eventually the whole fraud was discovered.

The jury found the accused guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

In connection with the dacoity recently committed in the house of Sudha Madhob Chatterji, President of the panchayat of the Dhora village, in the district of 24-Pergannas in Bengal it has been ascertained that in addition to jewellery the dacoits carried away Rs. 3,000 in cash and a double barrelled gun which the victim of the dacoity was licensed to possess.

REDUCED

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

OF THE

"Bombay Chronicle"

LOCAL.

	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly	8
Quarterly	4

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

The new rates of subscription will apply on and after May 1st. Present subscribers will have the periods of their subscriptions extended pro rata dating from May 1st.

KING ALBERT ON GERMANY.

"HER INDIGNATION IS ASSUMED."

Two interviews with King Albert appear in American journals. One is written by Mr. Henry N. Hall, of the "New York World," who has just returned to America after a month at the front with the Allies. The other, says the "Daily Mail," is by Miss Mary Roberts Rinehart and appears in the "Saturday Evening Post" of Philadelphia.

King Albert, speaking to Mr. Hall on the subject of Belgian neutrality said:—

"At first Germany openly admitted that in violating the neutrality of Belgium she was doing a wrong, but now for the purposes of a campaign of propaganda in neutral countries an attempt is being made to cast a slur upon Belgium and hold her up to scorn as having perfidiously departed from her neutrality in connection with the so-called Anglo-Belgian convention of which so much is being made.

"I can say this, no one in Belgium ever gave the name of Anglo-Belgian conventions to the letter of General Ducarne to the Minister of War detailing the entirely informal conversations with the British military attache, but I was so desirous of avoiding even the semblance of anything that might be constructed as unneutral that I had the matters of which it is now sought to make so much communicated to the German military attache in Brussels. When the Germans went through our archives they knew extctly what they would find, and all their present surprise and indignation is assumed."

Miss Mary Roberts Rinehart saw King Albert at the headquarters of the Belgian Army.

DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION.

"No military necessity dictated the destruction of Louvain," said King Albert. "It was not bombarded. It was deliberately destroyed. But, of course, you know that."

"The matter of the violation of Belgium's neutrality still remains an open question," said the interviewer. "I have seen in America facsimile copies of documents referring to conversations between staff officers of the British and Belgian armies—documents that were found in the Ministerial offices at Brussels when the Germans occupied that city last August. Of course, I think most Americans realise that, had they been of any real importance they would have been taken away. There was time enough. But there are some, I know, who think them significant."

The King of the Belgians shrugged his shoulders.

"They were of an unofficial character and entirely without importance. The German Staff probably knew all about them long before the declaration of war."

Speaking of the German violation of Belgian neutrality King Albert said:—

"The Belgians had no thought of war. The Belgians are a peace-loving people who had every reason to believe in the friendship of Germany."

King Albert was asked his opinion of the behaviour of the Germans in Belgium.

"Fearful things have been done, particularly during the invasion," he said weighing his words carefully; "but it would be unfair to condemn the whole German Army. Some regiments have been most humane; but others behaved very badly. . . . We have had here many hundreds of journals taken from dead or imprisoned Germans furnishing elaborate details of most atrocious acts. The Government is keeping these journals."

"In the event of the German Army's retiring from Belgium, do you believe, as many do, that then there will be more destruction of cities Brussels for instance,"

"I think not."

"We are very democratic, we Belgians," said King Albert, "more democratic than the Americans. The President of the United States has great power—very great power. He is a Czar."

SERBIAN BRAVERY.

HOW THEY THREW OUT THE INVADERS.

COMMANDS IN GERMAN HEARD.

Writing from Salonica on Wednesday April 7, Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries, the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—

I have returned from the Serbian villages which suffered by the incursion of Bulgarian comitadjis (irregulars) on Friday last. The district is a mountainous and beautiful one lying about the Vardar Valley, close to the Greek frontier.

The attack seems to have been carefully prepared, the main object being the seizure and probably the destruction of the Vardar railway bridge near Strumnitza Station. This would have severed the railway communications between Salonica and Serbia, which would thus have been cut off.

I have good reason to believe that this attack was part of the general German war scheme, clever advantage being taken for this purpose of the racial hatred on the frontier, and the presence in the wild, mountainous Bulgarian territory projecting into Serbia of a large refugee Turkish element and lawless comitadjis, who are always ready to fight anyone for gold. The attack began at about three o'clock on Friday morning in the form of a general concerted movement from the east over a distance of about twenty-six miles. Probably about 3,000 comitadjis in all were engaged in four or five bodies moving concentrically.

The comitadjis first met with full success. Moving in the darkness and wearing hide sandals, they quickly captured and killed all the outlying sentinels save one. The northern party surrounded a major and a group of Serbian soldiers who were sheltering in a straw hut near kilometre post 106, four miles north of Strumnitza Station, and set fire to the hut. The Serbians tried to escape, but were driven back into the flames. I saw the bodies of seven of these men. They presented a horrible sight. The upper portions of the bodies were gashed with repeated bayonet thrusts, and the lower parts were roasted away till the legs ended in mere bones. In another case the lungs were protruding through the broken chest and were half-burned.

99 OUT OF 100 KILLED.

There are other terrible details too unpleasant to relate, but it is necessary to give this evidence of ferocity which was the work of the northern band. The largest body—perhaps 800 men—after killing the sentinels rushed the village of Valandove and, killed all but one of the 100 troops there. They came hastily on up and down the scrub of the small, tree-covered hillsides and joined the northern party, who had arrived on the crest of the hills overlooking the Vardar Valley. Strumnitza Station lies near a bend in the river about half a mile below the bridge.

The 14th Serbian Regiment, about 850 strong, took up a position along the railway line running parallel with the river at various distances and began with rifle fire. Meanwhile the comitadjis had captured two small calibre guns on the fourth hilltop and brought them into action along with a machine gun of their own. Darkness rendered the fire generally ineffective, and the comitadjis lost an opportunity of making a rush from the heights and contented themselves with firing, though one body did endeavour to break across.

In a fierce hand-to-hand fight in the dark a Serbian officer assures me that he heard the command "Vorwaerts!" in German several times.

With dawn the Serbian position improved and the enemy became more discernible. There was active rifle fire on both sides. The Serbians were the more exposed, owing to the lower positions which they occupied, and they had many casualties. The comitadjis now attempted small rushes across the intervening open space between the railway and the foot of the hills, but the Serbian officers kept their men steady and none of the enemy passed this zone.

Firing continued for about four hours when, towards ten o'clock, the arrival from the direction of Demir Kapu of a military train with reinforcements and two guns changed the situation and the comitadjis retired doggedly, abandoning the captured guns and carrying off their dead and wounded. At present the danger seems to have ended.

The Serbian losses were 227 dead and wounded, including 7 officers. It is difficult to estimate the losses of the comitadjis, as all their men were carried off, but they were probably not fewer than 500. Only five prisoners were taken. They have been sent to Uskub, where they will probably be hanged as murderers. It would not have been difficult to destroy the bridge. Two spans had already been weakened in a previous attempt. Since the beginning of the war these have been surrounded by scaffolding.

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING POLICE.

AN APOLLO BUNDER INCIDENT.

J. P. AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE CHARGED.

REMARKABLE STORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case came on for hearing, in which Inspector Guider charged Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Cursetji R. B. Jijibhoy, and Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy with assaulting a Police Constable to deter him from executing his duty. Superintendent Cauty conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, defended the accused.

Esufkhan Mahomedkhan, Police Constable No. 2038A., examined by Superintendent Cauty, said he was on duty near the Yacht Club on the 27th ultimo. About seven o'clock a motor cycle came up very fast from the side of the Green's Restaurant and ran into a victoria. He went there and asked the coachman whose gharry it was and on getting a reply from him he sent the coachman with another Policeman to call his sahib who came out from the Yacht Club and had a conversation with the cyclist in English. The Sahib (Mr. Cherry) took down the name of the cyclist and went back to the Club. Witness then asked the cyclist to move aside as there was a crowd. He told him he had arrested him as he was driving on the wrong side of the road, and he asked him to give his name or go to the Police Station. The cyclist refused to do either. The other sepoy then asked the cyclist to wait there till he went and got his name from the Sahib. In the meanwhile witness asked the cyclist to go with him to the Chowkie which the latter refused to do. The first two accused then came up, turned up their sleeves and abused him saying, "Won't you let him go?" The cyclist then ran away. Witness asked them why they had helped the cyclist to abscond, whereupon they assaulted him very severly with closed fists and tore his coat. The other sepoy returned, whom witness told the accused had helped the cyclist to run away. The two accused then got into their g' arry, when witness told them not to go away, but they told the coachman to drive to their bungalow. As they did not obey orders and the gharry was in motion witness got into it and sat near the coachman. The coachman drove towards the Bandstand. A motor car came up from the opposite side, and the third accused, who was in the car, had a talk with the other accused. The third accused asked witness to get down which he did. He asked him if he knew him, and on witness replying in the negative, he told him he was a Magistrate at Mazagon and that he (witness) should let the accused go. Witness "salaamed" him, and explained everything, saying he could not let the two accused go. The third accused again asked him to let them go but he refused. They then drove on fast. Witness ran after the carriage, and stopped it near Green's Restaurant, when the third accused again came up in his car, abused witness, turned up one of his sleeves and asked him if he would not let them go. He next made the first two accused sit in his motor car. Witness remonstrated, saying the third accused should not permit the car to move. But as they tried to go away witness seized the car, when the third accused gave him two blows and witness fell. A soldier helped him to get up and witness seized the car and sat on the footboard. When one more blow was given to witness, a soldier jumped into the car and sat near the third accused. The car was then driven fast towards the Bandstand. It stopped near the Wellington Fountain, where Sergeant Frost was on duty. When the car was driven away from Green's Restaurant it was driven by the third accused. Sergeant Frost took them all to the Police Station.

Vithoo Mairulla, motor car driver to the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, examined by Superintendent Cauty, said he was seated in the car, when a motor cyclist came up from the Apollo Bunder at a great speed, and ran into a gharry. After the sahib from the Yacht Club took down the cyclist's name, nothing happened for half an hour. During the half hour, the sepoy was asking the cyclist to go to the Police chowkie. The first two accused then came up, turned up their sleeves and started assaulting the sepoy, the second accused being especially aggressive. They assaulted the sepoy with clenched fists and told the cyclist to run away. The latter then ran away.

A SWINGING BLOW.

Bombardier L. G. Morris, of 79th Company, R. G. A., examined by Mr. Cauty, said that on the day in question he was at the Apollo Bunder with a companion. He was walking round the Bunder, when his companion told him to look round. He did this, when he saw a policeman getting on the footboard of a motor car. As soon as the sepoy mounted the footboard, the passengers tried to knock him off but he dodged their blows and climbed on to the footboard where the driver was sitting. The latter gave him a swinging blow, which sent him to the grund. The sepey, however, regained the footboard to receive two more blows in quick succession from the third accused. At that moment witness ran up, shouting out to the accused to stop hitting the sepoy. As the sepoy was in a frightened state witness first went to the back of the car, thinking that the driver would attempt to drive off, which he had been trying to do. But the car came to a standstill, so he got off. He enquired what the matter was and the third accused told him the constable was trying to arrest him for no reason whatever. Witness said: "That is obviously impossible and both idiotic." He further told him it was his duty as a soldier to see him safely in the hands of a Police sergeant, failing that to a Police station. The accused at this became very indignant and said he was a J. P. and something on the Corporation,—something which he did not catch. Witness said that was all the more reason why he should obey the constable whether he was right or wrong. The driver then conversed with the other occupants of the car and after a few minutes' hesitation asked witness for instructions. He told him to drive to Waterloo Cross Road, which he did. Witness went to the back of the car and the sepoy held on to the footboard, crying. On arriving near the Sergeant's post, witness jumped off and told him what he knew of the case. The sepoy's belt was in a broken condition and the coat in front was partly torn. Witness could not identify the other occupants of the car.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The first accused, in the course of his written statement, stated that between 7 and 7.30 p.m. he was seated in a carriage with the second accused on the Apollo Bunder opposite Green's Restaurant, when his brother Merwanji came along in a motor cycle. He left after about five minutes and shorty afterwards they saw a crowd running towards the Yacht Club and he told the second accused that Merwanji must have fallen down. They went there. He saw Merwanji's cycle and as he stood by it a European gentleman came out of the Yacht Club and talked to Merwanji. The Policeman was near him. He told him he was going to take the owner of the cycle to the Police Station. The accused asked why as it seemed the matter had been settled. The sepoy said: "You are the son of a lord, you don't dictate to me." The accused replied: "Don't speak to me in that way." The sepoy said: "Go away, I have seen many scavengers like you." He followed this up by abusing his father and mother and the whole family. The second accused in the meantime joined him and overhearing the last remark said to the Policeman: "Don't talk so here; that is not the way for you to behave; talk guardedly." The sepoy said: "I know my business." Immediately afterwards Merwanji came to them and said he had settled the matter with the European gentleman. He started the bicycle, and left. The Police sepoy did not request him not to go nor make any attempt to prevent him from going. He and the second accused returned to the carriage. The second accused suggested that in view of the sepoy's conduct they should report to their father and get the sepoy's number. He (the first accused) agreed and the second accused left the carriage to get the sepoy's number, when a Madrasi butler came and said that his brother had been arrested. He inquired why his brother was arrested and the sepoy said he would arrest him also because he had used bad words. The accused asked the Madrasi butler to bring their carriage and when it came he and the second accused got into it and the sepoy got on the coachbox. He told the coachman to drive to the Apollo Bunder first as he wanted to inform his sister who was there in a carriage where they were going. The sepoy objected and took up the reins to prevent the coachman from driving. At this time the third accused arrived in a motor car, with Mr. S. Bottlewala. He got out and then explained to him the whole matter. The carriage then went into Steven's Street and then to the Apollo Bunder where they saw their sister. The third accused also came there. They got into the car, which started. The Police sepoy got on the footboard and tried to prevent the third accused from driving, by taking hold of the steering gear. The sepoy took off his belt and also his "pugree" which he held between his knees and bent. He also said: "All these people are joining in beating me." Subsequently they went to the Police Station with Sergeant Frost. Upon arrival there they waited for Inspector Guider for five minutes. The third accused told Sergeant Frost, before the arrival of Mr. Guider, that he would bear witness as to the impudent conduct of the Police sepoy and would report the matter to Mr. Edwardes. Sergeant Frost at once replied: "Oh, you are going to give evidence, are you? Then I shall charge you too." Sergeant Frost then took the two soldiers into another room, but he (the accused) did not know what transpired. When Inspector Guider arrived the only statement which he took was the statement of the Police sepoy. He declined to hear their statement or even to listen to them. Having heard the statement of the Police sepoy Inspector Guider stated: "I arrest you all four" meaning the three accused and Mr. Bottlewala who had been with them. Mr. Bottlewala inquired how he came into the affair, when Inspector Guider made some inquiries of the sepoy, as the result of which he told Mr. Bottlewala that he was discharged.

The first accused denied having assaulted the sepoy or told him to let the cyclist go.

The second accused made a similar statement and said he neither assaulted nor abused the sepoy. On the contrary the sepoy abused him.

"NOT RAISED HIS LITTLE FINGER."

The third accused stated that on being informed that the two accused had been arrested by the sepoy he asked him what the matter was. The sepoy replied that the two prisoners had tried to escape from him and had assaulted him in their attempt to escape. He told the sepoy they were his brothers, and taking out his visiting card from his turban, handed it to the sepoy, who refused to take it. He then informed the sepoy that he was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate and told him that he would undertake on his own responsibility that they should be both present at any inquiry which the Police might care to institute.

Proceeding the accused said that after seeing his sister he asked her to go with them in the carriage and said he himself would follow in the motor car. The sepoy objected. He wished to march them along the road as his prisoners. To this the accused strongly objected as his carriage and motor car were both available to take them. Referring to what happened in the motor car, the accused said that every time the sepoy tried to seize the steering wheel he pushed his hand away with his hand as it was extremely dangerous with the car wobbling from side to side along the road. At the Wellington Fountain they met Sergeant Frost. The accused commenced to explain to him what had happened to which he replied: "Don't talk to me; you must come with me to the Police station." The accused replied that he was not in the affair at all, that he had arrived after everything had occurred and was simply taking his brothers to the Police station at the request of the sepoy. Sergeant Frost however would not listen to him and so they accompanied him to the Police station.

The accused said he had not assaulted the sepoy. He had not even raised his little finger to him. Beyond pushing his hand off the steering wheel he did nothing. It was absolutely false that he abused him.

The Magistrate then framed a charge against the accused of assaulting the Policeman.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 18th instant.

THE MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

BY AN INDIAN PORTRAIT PAINTER.

The above is a reproduction of the striking portrait of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore recently completed by Mr. V. S. Rao Pandit, a young Indian artist, whose fame as a portrait painter has spread throughout India during the last few years. Mr. Pandit, who is the son of the late Rao Bahadur S. P. Pandit, who was Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay and Administrator of Porebunder, was educated in England and called to the Bar, but his passion for painting overcame the desire for a legal career and after studying in London, Paris, Munich and Vienna under some of the greatest portrait painters he came to India to follow the profession of an artist here. Among his best achievements have been his portraits of the Maharaja of Balrampur, the Raja of Mahamudabad, H. H. the Nabab of Junnagadh, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and a striking portrait of Sir S. P. Sinha, ex-Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, which attracted much attention at the Allahabad Exhibition. The portrait reproduced above is Mr. Pandit's latest work. It was painted in his studio at Rajkot.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS ON RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very thankful to you for publishing my letters *re* accommodation in Railway trains, and am glad to read the present by "A Constant Traveller." He has struck the right chord, which I missed, and I should think that P. G. K. and Co. would now hide their heads under the proverbial "bushel." Can P. G. K. and Co. reply to the questions raised by the above correspondent? I think not, for it is absolutely correct, and although we Europeans would *have* to eat our food, it would hurt our feelings, as much as those of our fellow Indian travellers, to know that we were offending their caste principles. I hope Mr. P. G. K. will now view the matter in another light, and try to think that *we* have feelings as well as he, which are not all high flown ones. In looking for our own comfort we must also remember the caste principles of our Indian fellow travellers. In his letter he says that the reserving a compartment for Europeans creates bad blood. I fail to see it. I recommend him to carefully study the letter written by "A Constant Traveller" and to try to disabuse his mind, that we, the Europeans, fancy that we are little tin gods, which we don't. It is only a bigoted imagination against the people who are to-day fighting *his* battles for the freedom and principles of mankind in general. I may also include Mr. J. V. V. in the above. Yours, etc.,

W. O.

Bombay, May 4th.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. H. T. Acote has, in criticising my letter, advanced certain reasons to justify the policy of reserving railway compartments for Europeans and Eurasians. Many Europeans, he says, cannot afford to travel, 1st or 2nd class. If it is so they have no right to expect better conveniences than what 3rd class Indian passengers get. Why overcrowded trains, in which the Indian 3rd class passengers are huddled up like so many dumb animals should be the lot of the Indian who pays the same fare as his co-passenger the European or Eurasian pays? The European and Eurasian third class passengers are treated with a special consideration and such preferential treatment deserves consideration so far as nationalised concerns as the railways are concerned. Your correspondent says that *all* the Indian passengers in the third class *are not clean*, and that the ordinary European, be what he may otherwise, is clean. Ideas of cleanliness vary according to its different standards in different nations and what is considered a most clean habit by one set of people may be an absolute abomination to another. The third class compartments which are meant for Indian passengers are used by all sorts and conditions of Indians. A strict vegetarian Jain has to sit by the side of a Mahomedan or a Christian, who may partake of flesh in his presence, and a Brahman who is so proud of his cleanliness has to rub shoulders with a Pariah whose touch, nay, whose shadow even, is avoided by him in his native village. A middle-class Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi gentleman, who is very cleanly in his dress and habits has, not infrequently, if he is not moneyed enough to travel 2nd class, to mix with people whose company he sincerely dislikes. Why not reserve compartments for all these people? The excuse of cleanliness is a flimsy one. The Brahmin, or for the matter of that, the middle class Indian has to suppress his pride of birth and social position and to submit to the democratic treatment in the railway compartment. Can our European or Eurasian friends not do likewise?

A European or Eurasian lady who has to travel alone may travel so in the compartment which is reserved on all railways for third-class lady passengers. The law of the land requires all railway administrations to provide reserved accommodation for third-class lady passengers, while the same law has not sanctioned reserved accommodation for Europeans and Eurasians, nor for people who consider themselves cleaner than others.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. K.

[We cannot publish any more letters on the subject, which, we think, has now been fully ventilated.—Editor, "B. C."]

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

WITH THE INDIAN CAVALRY.

SCENES IN A FRENCH VILLAGE.

QUAINT SHRINES BY THE COUNTRYSIDE.

"Better stand a little further back," the general said. "the horses are very fresh, and one of them may let out."

One of them did. Its heels shot past the head of a dark-aired little French girl, about five years old, and as they came back again just touched the little one's pinafore and whisked it over her face. She was frightened, but unhurt, and scrambled up the bank with her several equally inquisitive and lively little friends.

"Nearest thing I' ve seen for some time." said the general, with a look of relief at the little one's escape. "Run away!" he cried to the tiny allies, and, turning to one of the officers of the regiment, he urged him not to have the children about the place. But you might as well tell the wind not to blow as order these little French youngsters to keep away from the Indian cavalry camp. Turn them out at the gate and they creep back through the hedge and the barbed-wire fence. They have fallen in love with the brown, turbaned, khaki-uniformed horsemen, and they are really the pets of the camp.

NOVEL FIGURES.

There is always something new to English eyes along these country roads in the north of France—grizzled old peasants in blue smocks and sabots digging away the deep mud at the side of the pave; women with bent back bearing great bundles of peasticks, heavy enough for a mule to kick at; a lonely, Millet figure striding with long step along the furrows of the new-ploughed field scattering with ever-swinging arm the grain that will produce the autumn harvest.

Now and then you note, by the wayside a little shrine—a brick or wooden shelter large enough for two or three persons to enter, with a door which is partly glass and, facing the door and the passer-by, carved figure of the crucified Christ. You turn the corner of a hill and find a black-bearded French sentry enconced in his little straw wigwam, his coal black eyes as keen and piercing in their glance as his long poniard of a bayonet. His post is at the gates of the cemetery, where there are not a few new graces. Just behind him stands a great wood en cross, with an almost life-size figure of the Man of Sorrows hanging from the bloody nails.

As you glance up at it, the boom of a distant cannon comes down the wind, and you remember that just across there men are making the great self-sacrifice. Outside all the little churches you pass you see these cavalries. A little square in the side of a growing corn, right away from the peasants' homes, has its shrine.

LIKE THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Strange as it is to meet a company of khaki-clad British Regulars or Territorials swinging along these roads in France, it seems still stranger when, turning down lanes and across fields you come plump on a troop of swarthy, black-whiskered Indian cavalry, riding lance in band. It is like a picture from the Arabian Nights. They file past you with heads erect, with scarcely a side-glance in your direction, whereas Tommy, when you meet him transport driving along the roads, fixes you with a steady stare which asks, without words, "Where have you sprung from, and what are you doing out here," Tommy's head swings in a quarter circle as you pass.

The Indian cavalry look as fresh as new paint, in spite of the winter they have passed through in the north of France.

"They say that every day, is like a wedding feast," the general said, "and all they long for is a chance of getting among the enemy."

In point of fact, I was told, the Indian cavalry often have cloder weather in winter in Indian than they have had in France and there has been less sickness among them since they have been in France than there usually is in their own country. They have their chupatties (flat unleavened cakes made of coarse meal), and their "ghee" butter and their goat flesh to eat, and they have regular training that keeps them fit.

It is the tradition and the proud privilege on the regiments, I visited to view their own horses. If a man has no horse when he wishes to join, and his family cannot afford to subscribe for one the regmeint lends him the money and he returns the loan out of his solider's pay. His horse being his personal property, he looks after it with particular care. It would be difficult to find a fitter-looking lot of cavalry chargers than those on which the Indian cavalry hope, before the year is grey, to have an opportunity of going through some of the Germans.

WAITING THE WORD.

Brigaded with the Indians are as usual, some British cavalry, and the condition of these men and horses is no less promising. They are itching to "let it rip."

Both the British and Indian cavalry here are waiting, perhaps a little impatiently, for the chance that comes to those who wait long enough. When that chance comes there will be lively times at the front. The stay-at-home critic may perhaps imagine that the day of cavalry, is over so far as this war is concerned, but the cavalrymen smile and wink the other eye.

"You never know your luck," they say, with a laugh, "but we are waiting till the clouds roll by."

When the Indian cavalrymen return to camp from a morning's exercise and squat about for a rest, the French village children run among them and sit on the grass around them as if they were old familiar friends.

It is no unusual thing to see a six-foot whiskered, turbaned Sikh strolling along the village street, giving his hand to a little French toddler whom he has gradually come to love during his winter in France.

Some of the Indians have been billeted in the cottages, and the villagers like them and their quiet ways. You may see an Indian cavalryman sitting in the doorway of a thatched cottage, with a warm wrap over his shoulders, and perhaps a sky blue sash round his waist, and he looks as contented as if the sunshine of the Punjab were flooding the French village street.—Mr. Ernest Townley in the "Daily Express."

RHEIMS INFERNO.

1,500 SHELLS IN 6 HOURS.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

The following account of the winter months in Rheims, written by the only British-born British subject who has remained in the stricken city appears in the "Daily Mail":—

The Germans, under the pretext that two of their "parlementaires" were missing—two "Parlementaries," who, by the way, had never set foot in the city—bombarded us for three-quarters of an hour on September 4, and, as you know, have continued to do so ever since. The enemy only occupied the city for eight days and left hurriedly on September 12.

The French, fagged out by days of incessant fighting, entered the city without opposition, but were unable to push their advantage home. Twenty-four precious hours were lost: the enemy installed himself in the abandoned forts of Brimont, Witry, Berru, and Nogent, and on the following day began the bombardment that has gone on almost without interruption ever since.

What a couple of months they were, September and October! The enemy was rich in ammunition and pumped it into us almost incessantly. Shells of every size, shrapnel, incendiary bombs—in they came from morning till night. During all this time Taubes came almost daily and bombarded us from above. In that respect things are altered now, and the enemy aeroplane that comes to see us from time to time has always a warm reception and wastes no time over his inspection.

At first we sought shelter in cellars but life under such conditions is not worth living. Three-quarters of the population left, the other quarter remains and goes about its business as usual. But how many have been killed in the meantime? It is impossible to tell and the Press does not enlighten us. There were five daily papers here when the war started. Every one of these has been bombarded out of business, but there is still one that by adopting primitive methods of composition and the service of a printer in an outlying district manages to publish a little journal, principally made up of extracts from the big Paris dailies of the preceding day.

SIX TERRIBLE HOURS.

During November, December, and January things were calmer; sometimes we had twenty-four hours' peace, sometimes as many as three or four comparatively quiet days; but since the middle of February the bombardment has been almost as bad as in the autumn. On Sunday, February 21, we had a dreadful spell which lasted from nine at night till three next morning. Over 1,500 shells fell on the town during those six terrible hours. A great many of the projectiles sent in were incendiary bombs, and the city caught fire in many places.

March 1 saw another edition of the same thing. That night the game started at about midnight. The fearful shrieking of the shells drove me down to my basement. I spent some time counting the explosions: there were never fewer than five to the minute. They came in from every point occupied by the foe, from Brimont, from Witry from Nogent. Sometimes two sailed in together, a petrol bomb and a "marmite."

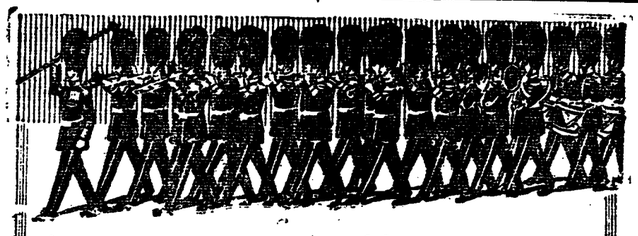
We are so used to those things now that by the ear we can guess what sort of projectile is coming. In the dead silence of the night the eerie "whoo-oo!" of the fire-shell could be heard seconds before its arrival, and then, toiling behind, came the big brother with his "zoss-z-z!" and the dry "flac!" that the former made in bursting was followed an instant later by the deafening explosion of the second, succeeded when the bit was a lucky one by the rattling noise of falling masonry.

For hours I remained down in my kitchen or huddled against the furnace, expecting every minute to hear the roof or the rear of the house crash in. But the dwelling is spared at present, though the day before yesterday a shell fell within 10ft. of it and blew in what remained of the windows.

My own house was smashed up. The mansion in which I sought shelter afterwards was subsequently hit four times in two days (twice while I was in it), and has been spattered with scrap-iron on several other occasions. When my present residence is hit—and surely it will not escape much longer, for Heaven knows how many projectiles have fallen within a radius of a hundred yards of it—I shall simply move on once more. I have still resources and I know at least one place where they could never get me. But I wish to avoid going there as long as possible, as it is damp.

My own experiences are simply variants of those of the rest of the citizens of Rheims. To remain here is to risk one's life at every hour of the day and night. And if you take a walk you are liable to be caught in the streets by the iron shower.

The magnificent buildings of the establishment at which I am employed, like the cathedral, have been remorselessly ruined. But I do not regret having remained, for though I have been living in France for twelve years, this cruel time has given me a better insight into the French character than ever I had before. My fellow-citizens are wholly admirale, and our noble mayor, Dr. Langlet, whose boundless courage and devotion have helped us all so much, has already established his place among the great men of the Great War.



The Coldstreams are coming!

What wouldn't you give to hear a Hyde Park programme by this most famous of all Military Bands? With a "His Master's Voice" Gramophone you can do so whenever and as often as you wish.

A specimen "His Master's Voice" Band Concert

by the BAND of H. M. COLDSTREAM GUARDS

Conducted by Capt. J. Mackenzie Rogan, M.V.O., Mus. Doc., Hon. R.A.M.

C 291	Colonel Bogey—March Youth and Vigour—March	... ...	*Alford* *Lantenchlager*
M 53	Ivanhoe Selection ... Land of Hope and Glory	... ...	*Sullivan* *Elgar*
M 238	Marche Militaire ... Grand March—"La Reine de Saba"	... ...	*Schubert* *Gounod*
M 498	Sizilietta—Serenade ... Turkish Idyll ...	... ...	*von Blon* *S. V. Hay*
M 8	(a) Serenata ... (b) Pastorale ... Fanfare and March of Silver Trumpets	... ...	*Moskow* *Go* *V*
C 272	On Jhelum River—Introduction and Boat Song On Jhelum River—Kingfisher Blue		*Woodforde-Finden*
C 273	On Jhelum River—Will the red sun never set On Jhelum River—The Song of the Bride		
C 280	On Jhelum River—Only a Rose On Jhelum River—Ashoo at her Lattice		
M 78	Reminiscences of Scotland, Part I Reminiscences of Scotland, Part II	... ...	*Arranged by Fred Godfrey*
C 46	God save the King Rule Britannia	... ...	

The "His Master's Voice" Gramophone is the one for which the world's greatest Singers and Musicians will alone make records. Melba, Caruso, Tetrazzini, Battistini, Sammarco, Clara Butt, Kirkby Lunn, John McCormack, Kubelik, and a host of others are also available for your entertainment at any time through the medium of this instrument.

You owe it to yourself to hear the reproduction on "His Master's Voice" instrument. Write on your nearest dealer, and he will gladly give you a free concert. A post card to us will bring you his address. Instruments from Rs. 35/-. Records from Rs. 2-8.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY

"His Master's Voice" Instrumental Records

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

A London Mother's Happy Experience of Woodward's Gripe Water.

11A, Midmoor Road, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Messrs. W. Woodward, Ltd. 12*th October*, 1914.

I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

A perfectly safe and sure remedy containing no preparation of Morphia, Opium, or other harmful drug, and having behind it a long record of Medical Approval.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

EASTER HARE AND EASTER EGGS.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT THE HARE AND THE MOON.

What is the connexion of eggs, and of both with Easter? The hare with tion was suggested by the The question was suggested by the thousands of Easter receipt of one of changing hands in Cards that are just now, writes a correspondent to "The Times." Children in continental countries lays the eggs—one are told that the hare which are apt to of those statements every time and provoke from children of tions which a place and of all ages questions ever that more difficult to answer. How- the actual may be, these Easter cards, and substitute presents for which they are the ing hare do represent both eggs containing nursing and hares containing eggs, hares hares' eggs in their paws and mother-eggs guarding sympathetically on a clutch of eggs.

As a Christian symbol the hare is as old as the catacombs, where it is the emblem of the repentant sinner. A marble epitaph is quoted there in which the hare goes to meet a dove which holds an olive branch; and if this legned has any force still left in it, Easter, as the culminating point of Lent, would be a natural season for it to determine to.

Again, the hare, if not a sacred animal, is well established in superstition and custom. She and the weasel and one or two others are animals that must be shot at sight to avert an ill-omen. There is a belief in Yorkshire that if a particular hare is killed or wounded a certain witch will have a corresponding wound in her body. In a Leicestershire village there is, or was, a custom that the inhabitants should meet on a piece of the glebe on Easter Monday and be provided by the incumbent with two hare pies, ale, and two dozen penny loaves, the latter to be scrambled for. Attempts some years ago to suppress this custom produced riot.

We find mention of the eggs as well as the hare in the custom of Coleshill in Warwickshire. The vicar of Coleshill holds his glebe on condition that he will supply with a breakfast of a calf's head and 100 eggs all the young men who are able to catch a hare before 10 o'clock on Easter Monday. Thus we have incidentally a new point raised—the connexion of the hare with Eastern Monday.

INDO-EUROPEAN MYTHOLOGY.

Easter depends on the moon, and Monday is the day of the moon. The connexion of the hare with the moon is of more than 2,000 years' standing. It dates from one of the stories of the incarnations of Buddha. When he was fainting with hunger the hare threw herself into the fire and left herself be roasted to preserve his life; and he honoured her in return by throwing her into the moon, where some natives of Ceylon, looking within living memory through a Frenchman's telescope, sought and found her. The Panchatantra, that first great collection of Aryan fairy-tales, has a story of a herd of elephants coming in a drought to water at a lake, and striking desolation into the homes of the hares who dwelt on its banks. When their lamentation had wept itself out, the chief of the hares went "as the ambassador of the moon" to the lord of the elephants, and told him that he must come and make obeisance to the moon and vow never again to hurt the people of the hares. Amazed at such audacity he yet came, and was commanded to fall on his knees before the goddess, whose image was at that moment reflected in the water, or else be condemned to live in perpetual sun. The elephant knelt down and with his trunk trumpeted his repentance into the water. This disturbed the reflection; and it was explained that the goddess was trembling with rage. He then vowed to leave the hares in peace for ever.

To connect the hare with Easter there is the Teutonic legend that the goddess Ostara (Eostre, Easter) changed a bird into a hare; but the reason for this is lost. There is the obvious fact that both are speedy of motion and the curious fact that the hare is the only quadruped whose forequarters we always term, at any rate when cooked, wings. An interesting proof that there is a felt connexion between the ideas of bird and hare may be adduced from the well-known Somersetshire song "Young women they'll run like hares on the mountains," which is given in Sam Lover's novel, "Rory O'More," as "Oh! if all the young maidens was birds on a mountain."

THE AGE OF ANALYSIS.

Since the hare then is connected with the moon and with Easter, the most appropriate "name-day" for it would be Easter Monday. And since it is connected with a bird, and a bird lays eggs, a hare may be thought to be able to lay eggs. The hare's "form" is also in the shape of an egg; and though that does not carry us far, there is perhaps something in the look of a hare lying in its "form" which suggests the embryo in the egg. French and Belgian Easter cards also represent the hare dancing along clashing symbols, perhaps with some feeling of the medieval Dances of Death, in which the various professions—soldiers, musicians, courtiers, carpenters, and so on—carried the implements of their calling. And the eggs being the special property of the hare, this may have suggested her carrying them.

But the egg has also been the very natural symbol of the Resurrection, coming as such into Christianity from Egypt. In Russia red eggs are given and received at Easter, as they were among the Parsees and other ancient peoples. So that it is clear that the story of Ostara is a mare's nest, or as the phrase originally was, "an hare's nest," and served its purpose by accounting to an uncritical age for two deepseated but diverse associations in men's minds. This is the age of analysis. Yet, just as a word need lose none of its poetry because we learn more of the thousand others that have dropped from the tree to make the soil for it to grow in, and a tune none of its conviction because we may have unearthed 20 communal variants of it, so a myth may still inform gentle hearts and stay cheerful minds, although we may trace, or think we trace, all the avenues by which it came to us. Myths are not mere musty legends. They spring from and appeal to a deeper wisdom than reason reaches. They have more of faith in them than fancy. As long as there are mothers there will be myths.

REMAKING OF BELGIUM.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATION.

Viscount Bryce on April 7 opened the Remaking of Belgium Exhibition, which has been organised at University College, London, by the Belgium Town Planning Committee to illustrate the present needs and condition of Belgium, and to afford Belgian professional men facilities to study the problems involved in replanning and rebuilding their towns and villages.

Viscount Bryce said that the exhibition was not intended to imply anything that could seem to involve any willingness to relieve the invaders of Belgium from their obligation to make good all the devastation they had done. Public opinion in this country, in France, and the neutral world, taking it all in all, was absolutely agreed that those who had wrought evil to Belgium, destroyed her cities, and inflicted poverty and hardship on her people ought to be made to pay the uttermost farthing for the mischief they had done. (Cheers.) The invaders said, when they asked leave to enter the country, that they would make compensation for any damage they might do. The damage they had done had infinitely transcended what they or anyone could have expected, but that was no reason for relieving them from the responsibility they incurred. (Hear, hear.) For most of the harm no compensation could be given, for the suffering and death of innocent people no material compensation could be made. All that the world could do was to testify to its sense of their courage and devotion to their plighted faith. (Cheers.) But for the material harm that had been inflicted the amplest compensation should be exacted. (Cheers.)

WORK OF RESTORATION.

The committee and the exhibition were intended to secure that the best means should be taken of ascertaining the way in which the work of restoration, when the time came, should be carried out on the best lines and in such a way as to do all that could be done to bring back the beauty and the prosperity which had been trampled underfoot by the invading armies. Merely to name some of the ancient cities of Belgium was enough to recall their beauty and charm. Malines, Ypres, Louvain, and many other were almost unique in Europe. Western Belgium and South-West Holland were in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries perhaps the richest and most prosperous part of Europe, and in them the artistic gift which the Belgian and Dutch races possessed found full and fitting scope. Many a building of exquisite charm was reared in those centuries, where the great artists of the Flemish school were beginning their work.

Much still remained but much had perished, and it was now the task of the Belgians, with the help and sympathy of other nations, to restore all that was capable of restoration and to erect new buildings in the place of those which had perished. (Cheers.) That exhibition was intended to furnish means by which the methods of doing it might best be studied. In the Middle Ages when these cities were growing up men's minds were full of the conceptions of beauty, and the very irregularity with which the cities were built gave them an element of picturesqueness which the straight lines, fashionable in the last and present centuries, did not equally afford. The task of those who were going to lay out the Belgian cities afresh was to try to combine the picturesque beauty of the ancient towns with the conditions requisite for health, which were recognised now as no less important. (Hear, hear.) It would, Lord Bryce hoped, be a cheerful omen for the Belgians that they were beginning to think of the way in which the restoration could be carried out. (Cheers.) English people desired to testify their sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium and their admiration for the valour and constancy which she had displayed. They earnestly hoped to see arise a new Belgium delivered from the invader, a Belgium resuming the tasks of industry, a Belgium happy, prosperous, and contented, a Belgium which would never lose the admiration of mankind for the spirit it had shown and which would be endeared to mankind for the way in which it had borne its misfortunes. (Cheers.)

PRIDE AND CONFIDENCE.

Senator La Fontaine, proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Bryce, said that the exhibition had for Belgians a note of pride and confidence. In her reconstruction, political, moral, educational, and international, there would be a service to humanity, and in it they saw a great destiny for their country. Some of her monuments would be rebuilt as they stood before, and in rebuilding their villages they would aim, not at a dead uniformity, but at adapting them to the genius of the people.

The Belgian Minister declared that Belgians were profoundly grateful to England for her help and sympathy in their misfortune. They were full of profound hope for the future of their country, the rebuilding of its towns, the re-erecting of its monuments, and the happiness of its people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Henry Vivian explained that there was no intention of instructing Belgians how to reconstruct their country, but only to provide them with the means of doing the necessary preparatory work ere the task itself had to be undertaken. To do that the committee asked for £200.

Acknowledging the vote of thanks, Lord Bryce asked the Belgian Minister to convey to the gallant King, whose heroism was universally recognised, to the noble people, and to the valorous army, the wishes of English people for the speedy deliverance of their territory and their restoration to prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT OF ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by]

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors

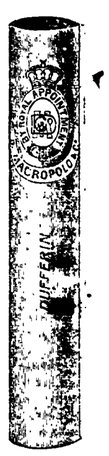
Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100 Rs.	2	12
Alpha	,,	,, ,,	3	4
Lady	Medium	,, ,,	3	6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,, ,,	3	8
Connaught	Large	,, ,,	4	8
Star of India		,, ,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,, ,,	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100 Rs.	3	4
,,	Gold Tipped	,, ,,	3	12



The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

SVIC

GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re. 1-6 per Bottle

AN ACT OF PATRIOTISM.

VICTORY AT HOME FIRST.

The following article by Mr. Arnold Bennett appears in the "Daily News and Leader".—

Sixteen per cent. of the people of this country—that is to say, about one person in every six—do not get enough to eat, or are not sufficiently clad, or have no proper shelter of nights. It is not their fault. If they spent all their miserable earnings in the most scientific way. Their earnings would still not suffice to maintain them in decent condition according to the minimum standard laid down by experts like Seebohm Rowntree and the late Charles Booth. Twenty-seven per cent. of the children in the average town, and more than that in certain large industrial towns, do not and cannot obtain sufficient sustenance and shelter to keep them in health. These are not the interested statements of the poverty-stricken; they are the disinterested and considered statements of members of the governing class. Further, we still preserve the criminal and idiotic institution of casual labour. That is to say, we still victimise a large number of citizens, saying to them: "When we want you to work, you must work. When we don't, you and your families can starve." Our rulers are so ignorant, the employing class is so stupid, the whole nation is so apathetic, that this condition of affairs is allowed to persist, and even great public authorities have not yet had the wit to perceive that it does not pay and never can pay.

On the top of it all we have the face to talk about patriotism to this population of casuals and sweated with their starving children. The astonishing thing is not that this population shows so little patriotism, but that it shows so much. It can outdo in patriotism many wealthy skinflints and many respectable Christians who joyously swindle the Government on every day of the week. The actual insane condition of affairs cannot, in practice, be altered in the midst of a war. It must be endured. But while we are enduring it, we with something to lose really have not the right to whine and to execrate because the martyrs of the social organism do not continually emulate our noble and beautiful spirit of sacrifice for the commonweal. Sacrifice is a delightful novelty to us, but those others have been at it all the time.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOUR.

But what about those unpatriotic rascals on the Clyde and elsewhere, who earn good money, oversleep themselves, perfer swilling beer to making shells, and imperil the issue of the war by going out on strike? It is almost hopeless to try to make any class above the working-class comprehend the psychology of the working-class, and especially of the striker. In this country to strike is still to commit a crime, and "striker," like "freethinker," is a term of opprobrium. I wonder what heavy blows will be necessary before the community can receive into its thick noddle a few simple truths about the psychology of labour. As regards the psychology of the present palpitating question of munitions, I may put down a few truths:

1. The men, like the masters, are engaged on Government work. The men see that the masters are making money, and therefore they desire to make money also. That the masters are making too much money is officially proved by the mere fact that Mr. Lloyd George has categorically undertaken to pass a measure limiting the war-profits of manufacturers.

2. Men have never gained anything material from the masters except by going on strike, or threatening to do so. It is the recognised classic procedure. Men and masters are equally responsible for a strike. It must be remembered that always before the men strike the masters have struck.

3. Real profits have risen during the war but real wages have not risen. On the contrary, in many if not in most cases, they have fallen: Men who earn extra money by overtime more than pay for that money in overstrain and loss of health, which means future loss of earning power.

4. The rate of sickness among members of many trade unions has considerably increased during the war.

5. In the main, trade union rules are good and necessary rules. The men have demanded a Government guarantee that, if these rules are put in abeyance during the war, they shall be fully restored at the end of the war. The Government has given no such guarantee. It has said merely that it will "use its influence" to get them restored. The phrase is futile.

6. The Government has pressed the unions to accept arbitration in all cases of dispute. Some unions have agreed. Others, and very important unions, have refused. What excuse is there for this refusal? There is this excuse, that the employing class is open to the suspicion that it will agree to arbitration only when arbitration suits it. At the very moment when Conservative papers are objurgating the Miners' Union for refusing arbitration, the Port of London Authority, under Lord Davenport, is refusing arbitration. How does this fact present itself to the mind of the working man? The thing is grotesque. Further, it is beyond doubt that in the majority of cases of arbitration the men are not fairly represented on the tribunal.

7. There is no complaint to make against the great majority of workers, who have worked their hardest.

8. By an incomparable ineptitude a section of the Labour Party, at one of its most important reunions, has been denied the right of free speech.

THE FACTS ABOUT DRINK.

Having thus made a pathway, I now come to the drink question. First, it needs to be pointed out that a satisfactory settlement of the drink question will not settle the whole labour question, or even that part of the labour question which affects war munitions. Each part of the labour question is extremely involved and difficult, and neither patriotism nor sobriety nor chastity nor any other virtue can magically solve the grave and dangerous problems which for many years past, by our supineness, our callousness, and our rank prejudices we have been slowly creating for ourselves. Such troubles will not yield to war in a land secure against invason. It would be agreeable if they would yield, but they will not. If every man in Britain became a total abstainer to-morrow, difficulties of a very serious kind would still remain. It is, however, quite certain that if every citizen became a total abstainer, the productive powers of the country would be immensely increased, and that, be prohibition partial or complete, our productive power will increase exactly as our consumption of alcohol decreases. Therefore, our interest as a belligerent is certainly to condemn the use of alcohol. The remark applies equally to every class in the country As regards the workers in war factories, I think that the evidence offered by the employers' deputation to Mr. Lloyd George was quite misleading, for the reason that it gave the impression that the working class, and especially certain portions of that class, are peculiarly drunken, and that they have chosen a period of national danger in which to break out into sottishness. I do not believe this; all my experience is against the assertion, and I can well understand the resentment which it has caused among the accused. In my opinion, any extra alcoholic indulgence which can be traced in certain areas is due to the results of overtime.

The impairing effects of drink are plain for anyone to see in all ranks of society. Every day in every branch of activity drink is retarding the hour of triumph. You can witness its pro-Germanic ravage in the clubs of the West End, in Government departments, in the Army, even among officers, just as in shipyards and war factories. Skilled workers may hotly defend themselves, but the most they can say is that they are no worse than other people. They are not. The entire nation is impregnated with the great ally of Germany and Austria.

IS PROHIBITION POSSIBLE?

A few weeks ago I did not think that complete prohibition was possible. I have changed my mind, because influential men on both sides in politics have indicated that they are prepared to let complete prohibition be practised on themselves. Also, the King and Lord Kitchener have already by their example helped to create a considerable body of public opinion in favour of complete prohibition. It will indeed be strange if the Cabinet does not follow an august example. The political clubs should spectacularly join the procession. I was talking the other day to the secretary of a big political club and he was strongly in favour of complete prohibition, but he said that it would mean ruin for his club. To this I could not agree. It would mean rejuvenation for his club, and for every other club that has any moral right to exist. A procedure that benefits every member of a club must ultimately benefit the club if there is any righteousness and any financial commonsense in the club. All the big clubs, and all the little ones, should renounce alochol, and advertise the fact that they have done so. If they fail to do so, what right have their members and their committees to call themselves patriotic? Shall it be said that they had the opportunity of sharing in a collective act which would at once benefit themselves, set a good example, and help to win the war, and that from motives of sensuality and lucre they declined the role? After the developments of the last fortnight every man with the slightest local or general influence who does not by his personal example and weight do all that he can to stop drinking fails in his duty and is false to his citizenship. Surely no man would so fail if he had the power to succeed. The inference therefore will be that those who fail have passed the stage at which they can control their appetites.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

As a means to gain an end, the great argument for complete prohibition, as against partial prohibition, is that only complete prohibition will affect the rich and the poor equally.

The arguments against complete prohibition are two. The first is the financial argument which amounts to this: We cannot afford to save a hundred and sixty millions a year because it would cost us sixty millions a year to save it. That is, we cannot afford to save a hundred millions a year. The argument answers itself. The financial machinery of complete prohibition is a matter for the ingenuity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there is no expert in the City who believes that the Chancellor's ingenuity would not be equal to the strain. As a fact, if we had to give every employee of the liquor trade a pound a week for life we should still profit even financially by complete prohibition. But this will not be necessary.

The other argument is that public opinion is not ready for complete prohibition, and would not support the Government in bringing it about. Even if it were true, such an argument need not deter the Government, which has more than once acted, and which, in certain matters, and against the general welfare and the welfare of the campaign, still does act in defiance of public opinion. But I believe that the argument does not accord with the facts. I am convinced that if public opinion is not now quite ready, it could be got ready in ten days, provided the ruling classes would show the other classes, by the bright light of example, that they are in earnest. Some trouble there would be, especially if the authorities did not insist on public-houses being kept open and did not arrange to provide agreeable and healthful substitutes for alcohol; but I seem to feel in my bones, and in the blood of my working-class ancestors, that the working-class at any rate, which alone has sent two million men to the colours, is at least as capable as any other class of taking a worthy share in a supreme national act of self-discipline.

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA POLICY.

ROUMANIA'S FEARS.

A correspondent wrote as follows to the "Manchester Guardian" from Bucharest on March 21:—

The appearance of the daily paper "Moldova," the personal organ of the former President of the Council, M. Pierre P. Carp, shows that in the course of the last few months public opinion in Roumania has undergone radical changes. While there had hitherto only been two obscure papers which timidly pleaded the cause of ideas sympathetic to Germany and Austria; the publication of a paper edited by an eminent political man now gains ground for their adherents.

The "Moldova" proclaims itself frankly Germanophile, and demands the intervention of Roumania on the side of Austria and Germany and against Russia. This idea hitherto found no echo in Roumanian public opinion, but, thanks to the belief that Russia now aspires to turn the Black Sea into a Russian sea, to establish herself in Constantinople, and to dominate the Dardanelles, Roumanian public opinion has been considerably changed, and the friends of Russia are beginning to lose the advantages which they gained some time ago.

At present public opinion in Roumania may be summed up as follows:—The Liberal party, which is now in power, considers that the problem of completing the nation on the national basis—*i.e.*, by the conquest of Transylvania and Bukovina—does not represent our vital interests in their totality.

The opinion of the Liberal leader, M. J. Bratiano, is that the question of the mouth of the Danube and the safety of free shipping in the Black Sea and in the Dardanelles is a thousand times more important. The entrance to, and issue from, the Black Sea must be guaranteed by the Areopagus of the Europen Powers. The interests of Roumania imperatively demand that the question of the Black Sea and of the Dardanelles should be considered a European question and resolved in conformity with the interests of the Balkan nations.

The Conservative party, at present in Opposition, has formulated its opinion in a clear and precise fashion. M. Margiloman, the chief of the Conservative party, demands the neutralisation of the Dardanelles, and believes that public opinion cannot be in two minds about the question.

The two independent sections of the Conservative party, one of which is led by M. Carp, an extremely original personality, and the other by M. Take Jonescu, tend in precisely opposite directions.

The former, in the "Moldova," demands the immediate intervention of Roumania on the side of the Central Powers, the other, in his four papers, the "Roumanie," "Dimineata," "Avevarul," and "Universul," demands intervention on the side of the Triple Entente.

A certain hesitation is perceptible in public opinion, but the balance is beginning to sway to the side of Germany and Austria on account (I repeat) of the tendencies which are ascribed to Russian policy.

THE CAREER OF VON TIRPITZ.

The Kaiser's recent telegram to Admiral von Tirpitz commemorated the entry of the Minister into the Navy in 1865. The Lord High Admiral was born in March 1849, and held various commands, ashore and afloat, before he assumed command of the Imperial Navy last autumn. He may be called the "father" of the German Navy, for it is under his regime that it grew into the formidable force it now is. After the war of 1866 the small Prussian Navy became the Navy of the North German Federation, and the Imperial Navy after 1871. From its inception the Navy had been administered by the War Office, and the Ministers of the Navy were Generals. The first Imperial Minister, General Stochs, was a great organiser, and did much for the efficiency of the service. Admiral Tirpitz, who succeeded him in 1897, was the first Minister bred a seaman. From the outset von Tirpitz had an uphill struggle, and found the greatest difficulty in securing a supplementary grant of some four millions sterling for the Navy in 1872. In 1882 he brought out a scheme for the construction of 100 vessels, and had the satisfaction of seeing it completed in 1888. In 1894 and for some years afterwards von Tirpitz had to contend against a Reichstag that showed itself hostile to a heavy expenditure on the Navy. All this was changed by the seizure in 1900 of a German steamer, the Bundesrath, by a British cruiser off the coast of Africa on a charge of carrying contraband of war to the Boers. With the active co-operation of the Emperor, von Tirpitz induced the Reichstag to consent to the famous Naval Defence Act of 1900. This measure allowed for the spending of £74,000,000 on construction and £20,000,000 on dockyards, so that by the year 1917 Germany was to be provided with a fleet of 38 battleships, together with a proportionate number of cruisers and other smaller vessels.

Rs. 2-15 EACH.

"That's the real point about Whiteaway's Shirts that should interest YOU"

You won't need a microscope to see quality written all over the new shirts we are showing in our Men's Wear Windows this week. Money was short in a big factory at home, they needed it badly, and, as a result, we secured a real bargain.

THIS IS THE BARGAIN.

300 Zephyr Printed Shirts, white ground, in a variety of black fine stripes, a wonderful choice for you, cut full and roomy, and every shirt sold you—

Ready to Wear Now. Rs. 2-15 each.

We have also a Special "Litasair" Shirt at the same price.

SHOW DAYS—EVERY DAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.,

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA;

BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized by Srujanika@gmail.assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

GENT'S OUTFITTER,

BREECHES & SHIRTMAKERS & CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.

Sir,

We believe you will at once recognise the advantages to be gained by purchasing your new suit early, FIRSTLY you obtain premier choice of your specially selected stock of New Fabrics, which represent absolutely the pick of the new patterns and weavings produced this year. SECONDLY our hands are more or less marking time at the commencement of he season, and if you place your order now, you will obtain even more than the usual amount of careful and personal attention we give to the making of every garment. THIRDLY you have the additional satisfaction of knowing you look smart and fashionably dressed all the eason.

B. Reefer S
in Indigo Blue Serge.
To measure
from Rs. 25.

TROUSERS
The choicest designs in
smart Cashmeres and
Worsteds,
To measure
from Rs. 10.

S. Lounge Suit
Button three, a splendid
style for business wear
To measure
from Rs. 25.

◆ Superior Finish. ◆ High-grade Trimmings ◆ Moderate Charges. ◆ Latest Styles.

The New "Linked" One button Lounge Suit
in High-grade Tweeds and Blue Serges,
To measure
from Rs. 25.

RIDING AND WALKING BREECHES
To measure
from Rs. 10.
Made and cut in perfect style from all the latest Materials.

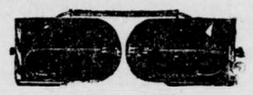
The New Two-button Lounge Suit
with curved close fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.
A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note
To measure
from Rs. 30.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

293, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Use . . . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE
With Rs. 6 Cash

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

Head Offices:—
10, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
O NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	2 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Stree Fort, Bomba

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

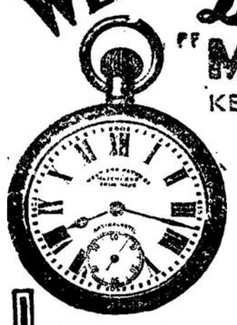
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



15''' small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

Is your Baby contented?

Your baby can be contented and happy, a joy and pleasure to you, only if his food satisfies him. Baby should take his bottle to the last drop, should sleep peacefully, and week after week gain in weight and health like this baby, steadily building up a strong, robust constitution.

A Bonnie Glaxo Baby

The mother of this baby writes: "I am sure Glaxo is a boon to all lovers of fine children, and by far the best food obtainable. We fed our boy solely on Glaxo for nearly 12 months with splendid results. Although at 13 months he weighed 33½ lbs., he walked quite firmly and is considered to be one of the finest babies in or around this City (Lincoln), and we attribute this solely to Glaxo."

Though this baby weighs heavily, his weight is not made up of ponderous heavy limbs, with folds of unhealthy flabby fat. That sort of baby is always catching chills, colds and bronchitis Your doctor will tell you that such babies are never really healthy. Babies with flabby fat are weak babies, and when they get ill it takes a long time to get them well again.

That is why you should give your baby Glaxo, for Glaxo-fed babies not only look bonnie but they have, like this baby, good, firm flesh and sound, strong bones.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medals, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Loca Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3783

"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.

Jintan Factory Cuda Japan

JINTAN

Most Refreshing! Exquisitely Aromatic!!

Try To-day!

GOOD FOR

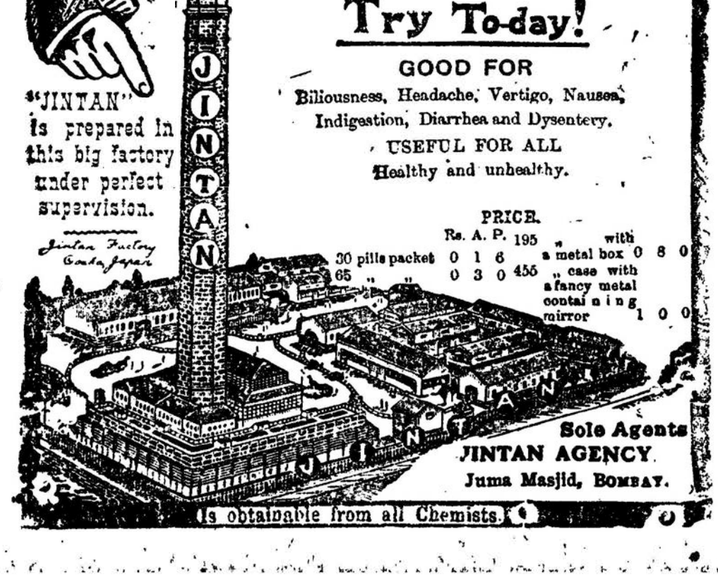
Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

USEFUL FOR ALL

Healthy and unhealthy.

PRICE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
30 pills packet	0	1	6
65 " "	0	3	0
195 " with a metal box	0	8	0
455 " case with a fancy metal containing mirror	1	0	0



Sole Agents
JINTAN AGENCY.
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

Is obtainable from all Chemists.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *"Ner-Vigor"*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

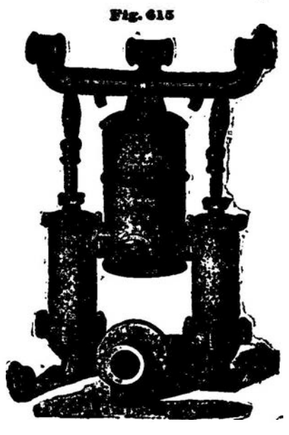
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

Pumps, to be worked by hand or power for shallow or deep well pumping of different sizes and construction, with glass or brass valve seats (which never rust and last longer) can be had immediately.

Steam Pumping Plants for large supply of water, Agricultural Implements, Oil Engines, Machinery, Tools and Sanitary goods stocked for prompt delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., LTD.,
17, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

Fig. 615



GLUTEN BREAD

FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES,
PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.